FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 JULY 1986

King Hassan's Resignation From Arab League Chairmanship

Moroccan King Hassan II announced his resignation as chairman of the Arab League summit conference in a message to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, noting that he decided to relinquish the post following the "uproar" in some Arab capitals over his meeting with the Israeli prime minister. The message, which was issued in Ifrane 26 July and carried by MAP the following day, also linked the decision with the king's desire that "neither regarding the chairmanship nor the venue" will Morocco be an obstacle to the convening of the next Arab summit. Hassan urged Klibi to take over the chairmanship until "one of our brother Arab kings or presidents" is able to assume the position. Klibi had earlier criticized the Moroccan-Israeli talks in a statement reported by TAP, asserting that the meeting in Ifrane confirmed Israel's "aggressive intentions" and its desire to persuade the Arabs to accept a fait accompli on the Palestine issue. Klibi maintained that peace can only be achieved by Palestinian struggle backed by "Arab weight" and by firm international stances against Israel's "obduracy," adding that the first practical step in this regard is to speed up the convening of an Arab summit. In other Arab reaction to the Moroccan-Israeli talks, Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi refused to meet an envoy from King Hassan, stressing that "treason" cannot be a subject of consultation and dialogue, JANA reported. In West Beirut, Hizballah militants ransacked and burned the Moroccan Embassy 25 July, AFP noted.

Israel

Further Comment, Reportage on Ifrane Talks — At the 27 July Cabinet session, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the ministers that his meeting with Morocco's King Hassan was a beginning that will be continued, IDF radio reported. Peres also noted that Hassan stressed the need for recognition of Israel's right to exist in accepted and secure borders and that he did not raise the demand contained in the Fes program that Jerusalem be the capital of an independent Palestinian state. As for Israel's position during the talks, Jerusalem radio cited the disclosure by sources close to Peres that he submitted a 10-clause plan which contained an Israeli commitment not to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip before or during peace negotiations and expressed Israel's willingness to negotiate with "authentic" Palestinian representatives. However, there was some Israeli-Moroccan "misunderstanding" over the meeting because the Moroccans had expected that Peres would announce a change in Israel's position, Jerusalem television reported, adding that the Moroccans will no longer hold meetings on such a level unless they offer firm substance. The Moroccan foreign minister confirmed Morocco's disappointment in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, noting that King Hassan "would have been happier" if Peres had arrived with "concrete proposals." Nevertheless, he said the "most positive result" of the talks was that Peres "understood" the fundamentals of the Fes plan, and another Moroccan official cited by the *Post* viewed the meeting as a "success," stressing the "warmth" between the two sides.

Relations With Egypt — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak may be planning to meet with Prime Minister Peres within the next 10 days, *The Jerusalem Post* reported 28 July, noting that talk of an Egyptian-Israeli summit was fuelled by the arrival of an Egyptian envoy bearing a message to Peres from Mubarak.

Internal Affairs — Following Yitzhaq Moda'i's recent resignation, the Cabinet approved the appointment of Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir as acting justice minister pending the rotation, Jerusalem radio reported.

Jordanian-Syrian Talks

King Husayn and President Hafiz al-Asad discussed the current Arab situation, bilateral relations, and efforts to "heal the Arab rift" during their talks in Damascus over the weekend, Amman television reported. The two leaders held several meetings during which they reviewed "new developments" in the Arab arena and efforts to "clear the Arab atmosphere," the television added. Damascus radio noted that the talks dealt with the regional situation, Arab developments, and bilateral relations. In a related report from the Syrian capital, Radio Monte Carlo said it is believed the two leaders discussed Peres' visit to Morocco, Jordan's mediation between Syria and Iraq, and U.S. Vice President George Bush's Mideast tour. A 27 July editorial by Jordan's *Sawt al-Sha'b viewed Husayn's visit to Damascus as another* attempt by the Jordanian king to heal the "regrettable rift" between Syria and Iraq, asserting that the "entire Arab nation" is hoping for the success of Husayn's efforts in this regard. The Husayn-Al-Asad talks were accompanied by discussions between Syrian and Jordanian ministers on ways to promote trade exchange, according to Damascus radio, which added that the two sides also reviewed ways to develop joint companies and strengthen economic coordination and integration.

Lebanon

Car Bomb in East Beirut — A 28 July car bomb explosion in 'Ayn al-Rummanah, East Beirut, killed 32 people and injured over 100 others, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Meanwhile, the Beirut security situation remained volatile, after more than 30 casualties were incurred in artillery shelling of West Beirut 27 July, Beirut radio noted. As the shelling of West Beirut abated that night, gunmen in the southern suburb brought areas of East Beirut under artillery attack, according to the Voice of Lebanon, which earlier reported that an explosion in Tyre the same day occurred during an Amal Movement meeting there.

Security Plan Developments — Amal leader Nabih Birri and Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, discussed the expansion of the security plan to the southern suburb, scheduled for 30 July, according to Beirut radio, which noted that talks on fixing an exact date for its implementation are still continuing. The same radio, while noting that Hizballah leader Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah had reaffirmed his view that expansion of the security plan southward was unnecessary, nevertheless cited Hizballah sources who said that no one will obstruct the plan's implementation. Meanwhile, West Beirut sources cited by Voice of Lebanon contended that Hizballah officials have rejected the plan's extension, informing Iran that the plan is aimed at eliminating Islamic fundamentalism in deference to the West. Regarding Syrian movements, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that Syrian intelligence officers arrived in Sidon and Al-Nabatiyah to monitor Palestinian movements.

U.S. Hostage Released — Father Lawrence Jenco expressed his thanks and gratitude to Syrian President al-Asad and Syrian forces in Lebanon for their efforts in pursuing his release from Lebanon, Damascus radio reported. Speaking to a U.S. senator, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' stressed that Syria will continue its efforts to seek the release of other hostages in Lebanon, the radio continued.

Rumor on Vanished Imam — Lebanese Shi'ite Imam Musa al-Sadr, who disappeared on a visit to Libya in 1978, is alive in a Libyan jail, according to a report by the Lebanese ambassador to Senegal, cited by AFP. The envoy's report has been submitted to the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, the agency continued.

Iran-Iraq War

Air Attacks — Iraqi warplanes raided industrial targets in the Iranian city of Arak 27 July, destroying a machinery factory and an aluminium factory, the Iraqi command announced in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Iraqi planes also hit fuel reservoirs in Ahvaz and installations on Khark Island, the communique added. Confirming the raid on Arak, IRNA said a number of civilians were killed when Iraqi planes attacked residential and industrial areas in the outskirts of the city, which is in central Iran southwest of Qom. Iraqi aircraft also attacked Iranian economic targets 25 and 26 July, according to earlier communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses, which announced raids on railway installations near Dezful, on a power station farther north, and on Khark Island. For Iran's part, a military communique cited by IRNA stated that Iranian planes bombed Iraqi economic targets in the Al-Sulaymaniyah and Al-'Amarah areas 25 July. An Iraqi communique said the Iranian raids caused 22 civilian casualties. As for attacks on shipping, an Iraqi spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses announced that Iraqi planes hit another "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast early 28 July.

Warning to Gulf States — Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani warned Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other Arab oil states that Iran will make them "pay" for financing Iraqi attacks on Iranian oil installations, Tehran radio reported 27 July. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who was speaking in an interview with *Pasdar-e Eslam*, also said Iran will reciprocate Iraqi attacks on economic targets, claiming that Iran has precise information about Iraq's "sensitive points" and can launch precise and destructive missile attacks against such targets.

Gulf Defenses — Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are coordinating in constructing a developed, advanced warning network for their air defenses, the Kuwaiti defense minister disclosed in a press interview cited by KUNA, stressing that such a network is necessary to protect navigation in the Gulf.

Iran

Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri told education officials in remarks reported by Tehran radio 25 July that "harsh actions" by "certain responsible officials" have been counterproductive and made people "pessimistic" toward Islam and the revolution. He also deplored excesses by Hezbollah militants, asserting that such methods are neither correct nor useful and should be prevented.

Libya

Message to King Fahd — The Libyan planning minister departed Jeddah after delivering a message from Col al-Qadhdhafi to King Fahd, according to SPA, which did not reveal the contents of the message.

Unity Call to Algeria — The union of Libya and Algeria into one Arab country, a development supported by history and reason, would constitute the first step in a comprehensive Arab unity, according to a commentary broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio.

Sudan

Fighting was reported in the southern town of Juba, according to the clandestine SPLA radio, which added that aviation and transportation there has been cut off. However, Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi denied that the town and airport had been captured, while sources in Juba declared that life there was normal, SUNA reported. Juba airport will be opened in the next few days, after the rebel forces are ousted, the agency continued. Elsewhere, SPLA radio contended that government forces are shooting residents of Malakal in cold blood following the rapid deterioration of security there.

PDRY

In an interview with the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad*, former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed that Syria is exerting "sincere efforts" in finding a political solution to the "current problem" in the PDRY, in helping Yemenis overcome the effects of the January 1986 change of power, and in achieving a national reconciliation. The former PDRY leader added that three rounds of talks in Sanaa between the rival Yemeni factions had reached no conclusions, and that YAR-PDRY talks in Libya were fruitless, the newspaper continued.

PRC Premier in Tunisia

PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis 25 July, Algiers Voice of Palestine radio reported, adding that Zhao reaffirmed the PRC's unwavering support for the PLO and Palestinian rights. A XINHUA report on the meeting noted that the Chinese leader advised 'Arafat to pay greater attention to political struggle. Zhao also held talks with Tunisian leaders during his 4-day visit which he pronounced a "complete success," according to the agency.

DRA-Pakistan

The DRA foreign minister departed Kabul for Geneva, leading a delegation that will take part in talks between the DRA and Pakistan, scheduled to start 30 July, Kabul radio reported.

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'Arafat, Klibi Discuss Peres Visit, Summit

JN251830 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in Tunis yesterday evening. They discussed the new developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas, foremost of which is the Zionist enemy prime minister's visit to Morocco and the need to convene the emergency Arab summit to confront these fateful developments which affect the Palestinian and Arab causes. The meeting was attended by Brothers Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, and Hasan Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunis.

Klibi Issues Statement

LD251842 Kuwait KUNA in English 1612 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, July 25 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi called in a statement Friday for holding an Arab summit conference as soon as possible to discuss "joint Arab action toward the Arab-Israeli conflict."

The statement, released here on the occasion of the visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, called for extending "systematic and continuous support to the confrontation states and the Palestine Liberation Organization."

He emphasized that Israel's rejection to recognize the Palestinian legitimate rights and to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories give the evidence that "peace in the Middle East cannot be realized except through the Arab-backed Palestinian struggle through firm international stance against the Israeli obstinacy."

The first step toward that objective, Klibi pointed out, is to speed up the holding of the Arab summit conference and to eliminate obstacles blocking Arab solidarity and joint action.

Klibi pointed out that the Moroccan-Israeli talks have emphasized the Israeli aggressive intentions and that "Israel is not only rejecting the peace approach which is based on international legitimacy, but also wants to usurp the whole lands of Palestine as well as other Arab territories, depending on the military machinery it is possessing and the force and terrorism it is practising and the unlimited political and material support it is receiving."

"What Israel wants out of the so-called peace is not resolving the Palestinian crisis but to force the Arab states to close that dossier for good, and to accept the status quo," the Arab League secretary general asserted.

Klibi concluded by calling for "effecting a control on plans for implementation of the Arab peace plan adopted by Fes summit."

King Hassan II of Morocco has said that his meeting with Peres was intended to acquaint him with Fes summit peace proposals and argued that there was nothing in those proposals that prevent meeting with Israeli officials.

TAP Reports Further

LD261345 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Tunis, 26 Jul (TAP) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has issued the following statement:

The historic stage through which our Arab homeland is passing demands from us, with regard to the Ifrane talks, that we concentrate on the facts these talks brought to light about the true character of Israel, the exposition of its firm intentions and its rejection of a peaceful settlement and its betrayal of the fundamental basis of peace, contrary to the claims made by the Western circles that support it.

The Israeli reply to the two clear questions put forward to it, was clear and frank and defined Israel's position beyond all doubt.

How can there be a peaceful settlement in the Middle East if Israel refuses to (talk to ?) the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people. Israel uses this rejection as a mask to camouflage its refusal to recognize the right of the Palestine people to a national political homeland and to sovereignty over this homeland?

How can there be a comprehensive peace in the region when Israel refuses to respond to the international resolutions which call for the return of territories it occupied by force?

These two rejections were made by Shim'on Peres, whom the Western circles which sympathize with Israel, try to depict as a man of dialogue unlike his colleagues, the hawks of violence and terrorism.

The Ifrane talks have affirmed Israel's aggressive intentions and the fact that Israel not only rejects the course of peace that is founded on international legitimacy but also seeks to seize the whole of Palestine as well as the other Arab territories, relying in this record on its military machine with all that it represents in prowess and terrorism and in the unlimited political and material support it receives. [passage omitted]

As regards our Arab countries, there is one thing which they must give absolute priority and must not be swayed away from by any other consideration however legitimate, namely how to face up to this Israeli plan which relies on force and brute force and which seeks to detract from the dignity of our Arab nation through the imposition of its hegemony over the region.

All our countries should not fail to realize that immediately upon his arrival at Tel-Aviv airport, Shim'on Peres threatened an overwhelming war between Israel and the Arab countries which might contemplate standing in the face of the Israeli giant.

In view of this, we feel that our countries' most essential duty was to hold consultations on the highest level and in the nearest possible time to delineate the course of common action toward the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The most sacred duty of all our countries is to cast away the disputes among them, giving precedence to the cause of the Arab nation over these disputes, because the matter is one of life and death to the fraternal Palestine people and a question of destiny for the Golan, southern Lebanon and Jerusalem. It is also a matter of dignity and pride for our entire nation.

This can only be achieved through adherence to the Arab accord, the principles of which regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict are contained in the peace plan adopted at the Fes summit conference in 1982.

This plan, which enjoys the unanimous support of the Arabs, calls for closer consultation among the Arab League member-countries with a view to drawing up the executive plans and insuring success for every collective action taken to implement the principles embodied in the Fes Conference Declaration.

This matter demands continued support for the Frontline States and the PLO.

It is evident anew that peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved by other than the Palestine struggle supported by the Arab weight and by firm international stances against the Israeli obduracy.

The first practical step that should be taken in this regard is to speed up the holding of a summit and the elimination of all obstacles that stand in the way of Arab solidarity and joint Arab action.

Hassan Writes Klibi; Resigns Arab Summit Chairmanship

LD270936 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0905 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Ifrane, 27 Jul (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco has sent a message to Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League. Here follows the text:

"From King Hassan II, king of the Kingdom of Morocco, to his excellency the secretary general of the Arab League, Tunis.

Your Excellency the secretary general, greetings. It does me honor to inform your excellency that following the uproar in some Arab capitals in the aftermath of our meeting with the Israeli prime minister, we have decided to put an end to our chairmanship of the Arab Conference Summit so that the Kingdom of Morocco "will, neither regarding the chairmanship nor the venue" be an obstacle in the path of holding the coming Arab summit conference.

As we adopt this resolution, we entrust your excellency with this responsibility "which, as God is our witness, we have shouldered and sustained with will, all fairness, and enthusiasm" until one of our brother Arab kings or presidents will, God willing, shoulder it as soon as possible.

Your Excellency, please accept our appreciation and friendship.

Issued at the Royal Palace in Ifrane on 26 July 1986.

[Signed] Hassan II, king of the Kingdom of Morocco

Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz Telephones 'Arafat

JN251842 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1717 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar yesterday received a telephone call from Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, after the events and developments following the Zionist prime minister's visit to Morocco and the PLO's call to convene an emergency Arab summit to confront the new developments.

Tariq 'Aziz affirmed Iraq's firm and principled stand adopted by the Iraqi president, Government, Army, and people alongside the just Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's struggle. Our radio correspondent has learned they agreed to continue coordination at this crucial and dangerous phase of Arab action.

'Arafat Receives Cable From Saddam Husayn

JN251834 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1717 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar yesterday received a thank-you cable from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The cable reiterated support for our Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative, and for their national legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, their right to return, and their right to establish their independent Palestinian state on their national soil.

PLO's 'Arafat Meets PRC Premier in Tunis

GF261654 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, met in Tunis yesterday with Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang, who reiterated his country's firm stand in support of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish an independent state on their homeland.

WAFA reports that during the meeting they discussed the latest Arab and international developments and the Middle East dispute. They also discussed means of support for the Palestinian people in order to enable them to regain their rights, including the convocation of an international conference under UN auspices in order to find a settlement to the Arab-Zionist conflict.

Algiers VOP Reports Further

LD262304 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The brother leader Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces held a meeting with the PRC premier [words indistinct].

The Palestinian news agency WAFA says that the discussion at this meeting, which took place in Tunis, to which the Chinese premier is currently paying a visit, dealt with Arab and international conditions and the latest developments on the Arab and international levels. It also covered the question of the efforts being made to convene an international conference on the Middle East in which permanent members of the Security Council and all sides concerned including the PLO take part.

The agency also says that during the meeting the Chinese premier affirmed his country's unchanging stand in support of the rights of the Palestinian people and their just struggle under the leadership of their sole and legitimate representative the PLO.

For more details here is a dispatch from the radio reporter:

[Begin recording] The brother leader Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the of the PLO and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces yesterday evening met with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang.

During the meeting, they discussed the (?cordial) relations between the PRC and the PLO, aspects of joint cooperation and the latest developments on the Arab and international level. In addition to discussing international efforts aimed at convening an international Middle East peace conference, in which permanent members of the Security Council will participate and all sides concerned, including the PLO — the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — will take part on an equal footing and for realizing the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang renewed China's unchanging and principled stand on supporting these legitimate rights of our Palestinian people and the leader of their struggle, the PLO.

The brother commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces thanked China, its people, government, and party, for the firm stand alongside the struggle of our Palestinian people at all local and international levels and for the various forms of support China has been rendering to the Palestinian people and the PLO.

The meeting was attended on the Chinese side by the comrade deputy foreign minister and comrade ambassador of the PRC to Tunisia. On the Palestinian side, the meeting was attended by brothers Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, and Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief and member of the Fatah Central Committee. [end recording]

'Abu Nidal' Group Threatens Ifrane Meeting Supporters

JN251238 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] In a telephone call to AFP offices in Paris a spokesman for the Fatah-Revolutionary Council, which belongs to Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], has threatened to execute all Palestinian figures who gave open or tacit support to the Ifrane meeting between Hassan II and Shim'on Peres, such as Rashad al-Shawwa, Ilyas Frayj, Hannad Sanyurah, Wahid al-Masri, and Mufid al-Mubasalt, according to the Abu Nidal spokesman's statement.

Palestinian Sources Say Amman PLO Offices Vacated

JN261733 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1700 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] It has been learned from authoritative Palestinian sources in Amman that the PLO today vacated five buildings, which used to house its offices in Amman, in the presence of Jordanian security forces. This takes place following the Jordanian Government's decision on 7 July to close 25 PLO offices.

The sources added that the PLO has decided to reorganize its offices and institutions in Jordan and to largely reduce the number of those working in them. The sources added that the Palestine National Fund will continue its activities as a local and not a regional office.

Sa'id Kamal Said Appointed Egyptian Affairs Assistant

JN261911 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 25 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Cairo — *Al-Qabas* has learned that the PLO has decided to appoint PNC member Sa'id Kamal as PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi's assistant for Egyptian affairs with Cairo as his seat of office. A responsible Palestinian spokesman has stated that this decision expresses the PLO's eagerness to bolster Egyptian-Palestinian relations and to invigorate joint efforts for attaining a just settlement of the Palestinian cause.

Sa'id Kamal arrived in Cairo yesterday evening, after participating in the Fatah Central Committee meetings, to inform Egyptian authorities of his appointment.

Reaction to Peres' Meeting in Morocco Continues

Arab League Issues Statement

JN251518 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1500 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The Arab League Secretariat issued a statement this afternoon which said that the Ifrane meeting between Hassan II and the Israeli prime minister exposed Israel and revealed the truth about its rejection of peace because it refused to recognize the PLO and withdraw from Arab territories occupied in 1967. The Arab League's official statement said the only way to regain Palestine and the occupied Arab territories is through armed struggle, united Arab ranks, and international support for the Arab cause.

PDRY, DFLP Officials Discuss Issue

LD251215 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, today received brother Abu Ziyad, representative of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in Aden. Bilateral relations and developments in the Arab region were reviewed.

Brother Muhsin expressed the Yemeni Socialist Party's [YSP] support for the Palestinian Arab people, who are struggling for their just cause to build an independent state on their soil, and for their struggle against all the plots being hatched against them. He also expressed the party's strong condemnation of the Moroccan king's reception of the prime minister of the Zionist enemy, a reception which itself was another step in the plots against the Palestinian cause and a continuation of the Camp David accords pursued by Al-Sadat which come within the framework of the plot to obliterate the Palestinian Arab cause.

Brother Abu Ziyad expressed his gratitude for the YSP's position on the Palestinian cause, and praised the steps taken to deal with the effects of the 13 January abortive coup plot led and implemented by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique.

PLO Spokesman Condemns Visit

JN251841 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Official PLO Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has condemned Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco and his meeting with King Hassan II. He said the Peres-King Hassan meeting will ultimately only serve Zionist interests. In a statement published in Tunis yesterday, Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman added this meeting and its outcome have confirmed the sound Palestinian and Arab stance which has always affirmed that Israel does not seek peace and is continuing its expansion. He said the Ifrane meeting once again confirms Arab fragmentation and stresses the need to convene an Arab summit. He added Arab fragmentation will continue unless a summit is convened.

MENA on Fatah Meetings; Morocco Expells Students

NC251933 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, 25 Jul (MENA) — The MENA correspondent in Tunis has learned that the Fatah Revolutionary Council will begin its meetings here in the next few hours under the chairmanship of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The council will discuss a number of issues, foremost of which are Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco, Jordan's closure of the PLO offices in Amman, and the expulsion from Amman of Khalil al-Wazir, Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

The meetings of the Revolutionary Council had been slated for last Sunday but were postponed because of the Fatah Central Committee meetings which lasted more than 10 days.

The MENA correspondent has also learned that Wajih Hasan, PLO representative in Rabat, will remain in Tunisia awaiting further instructions from the PLO. Wajih was recently in Cairo and went to Tunis instead of Rabat following Peres' visit to Morocco. According to the correspondent, the Moroccan authorities have expelled 50 Palestinian students ranging from 11 to 14 years of age who were attending a summer course organized by a computer training institute in Tangier. They were expelled after demonstrating there against Peres' visit to Morocco. The students came back to Tunis before the end of the course.

PLO's Salah Khalaf Discusses Peace Conference, Issues

JN251624 Doha QNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 25 Jul (QNA) — [Fatah Central Committee member] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, has reiterated the PLO's support for the proposal recently announced by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during his meeting with President Mitterand which calls for a meeting by the UN Security Council permanent members to create a new and defined formula for an international conference and a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

In a statement to be published by *Al-Mustaqbal* magazine tomorrow, the Palestinian official said the PLO envisages UN Resolution 242 as the legal basis for the conference, provided a paragraph is added to this resolution stressing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including their right to establish an independent Palestinian state and to return home. He said other proposals can be included in a separate article. Abu Iyad indicated that without this addition any political position proposed will be regarded as capitulation, which the children of our people cannot accept.

Answering a question on his views toward the possible success of any political moves in the Middle East, Abu Iyad said there is a difference between a political solution and political action. He pointed out there is not a single Palestinian leader, who knows the balance of power, who believes there will be a political solution. He added this must not stop political action because political action is one thing and a political solution is another, moreover, no revolution or organization can live without political action.

The Palestinian official denied there are differences within the Palestinian leadership over the position toward Jordan. He pointed out the PLO will define its position after the meetings which are now being held, as this is designed to clarify the PLO's political position in regard to its relations with Jordan and its response to recent Jordanian measures.

As for the Jordanian development plan in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Abu Iyad said: The PLO is not opposed to any attempt to develop the occupied territories and to aid their economies. He added if the Palestinian people's standard of living improves, then this will be a victory for us. He expressed his confidence in the national affiliation of the residents of the occupied territories and their constant conviction to support the PLO.

Replying to a question on the possibility of establishing a Palestinian-Egyptian confederation, Abu Iyad said: Once the independent Palestinian state has been established, it will be a unionist state. It will be ready to extend the hand of unity to Arab countries so everyone will know this state wants its people to live in peace like other people.

Concluding, Abu Iyad said all the Palestinian organizations — which he termed as possessing independent decisionmaking ability and with whom there are differences in opinion or in tactical matters — conferrred a few weeks ago and are considering holding a Palestine National Council session so we can review all matters in preparation for a new move. He stressed any elimination of PLO existence will terminate Palestinian representation and thus the whole of history will be turned back more than 20 years.

Habash, Fatah Dissident Call for PLO Unity

JN270644 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] PFLP Secretary General George Habash said Syria can play an important role in reunifying the PLO but did not say whether Damascus began moves in this direction.

In Sidon, southern Lebanon, the leadership of the Fatah dissidents yesterday called for beginning a dialogue among the various Palestinian factions and for a positive response to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's call last April for a final and swift end to intra-PLO differences. The Fatah dissidents under Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah] issued a statement in Sidon yesterday, strongly attacking the Israeli-Moroccan summit. The statement avoided attacking PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The statement said that the Hassan-Peres meeting would not have occurred but for the deep split within the PLO. The statement defined the basis of Palestinian dialogue within nine points, beginning with severing ties with Egypt and Morocco, categorically rejecting UN Security Council Resolution 242, and canceling the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

The statement stressed the need to preserve the independent Palestinian national decisionmaking and to emphasize that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians in the occupied territories and all over the world. The statement in conclusion called for laying down a national program to face the U.S. plan represented by the Jordanian option with the aim of bolstering the Syrian-Palestinian alliance based on opposing the U.S. plans in the region, as the statement put it.

Fatah Central Committee Concludes Tunis Meetings

GF271702 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee concluded its meetings in Tunis today. The meetings lasted 10 days. During the meetings it discussed political and organizational issues concerning the movement and the latest developments in the arena, especially the visit of the Israeli entity's prime minister to Morocco and the consequent effects of this visit in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas. The Fatah movement reviewed a number of reports on the situation inside the occupied territories and the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, in addition to Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

At the end of its meetings the movement approved plans for continuing political and military activities in service of the Palestinian people and their central issue and plans for tackling the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and for continuing efforts to unite Palestinian factions. The Fatah movement passed other resolutions intended to consolidate the intrinsic force of the movement and to increase the effectiveness of its institutions, and formed a number of committees for this purpose.

Further Details

JN271923 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Excerpts] In the presence of Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar, the Fatah Central Committee has ended its session which began several days ago, during which it discussed political and organizational issues. [passage omitted]

The Central Committee discussed the situation inside the occupied homeland, especially the Israeli-U.S. conspiracy involving some Arab sides aimed at peddling the so-called autonomy and shared responsibilities. The Central Committee also approved plans to confront this conspiracy, especially the stepping up of armed struggle in the occupied homeland. The Central Committee also discussed the Jordanian Government's continued action against Fatah and PLO institutions and cadres in Jordan. It has been decided that the Central Committee will fully follow up this issue.

In light of developments in the Lebanese arena, the Central Committee studied the situation in the camps and the continued feverish attacks on our masses by some agent sides in Lebanon, as well as the new developments following the deployment of Syrian forces in Beirut, the continuation of the siege of the camps, which are being prevented from receiving foodstuffs and medical material and from fixing destroyed houses, the continued arrest campaign against our masses by Syrian checkpoints in Beirut, and the danger of the possible spread of this onslaught to the southern camps at a time when these camps are facing Zionist land and air attacks. Regarding the internal situation of the movement, the Central Committee adopted a number of decisions to strengthen the movement and increase the effectiveness of its institutions, including the setting up of a number of committees in this regard.

DFLP Statement Criticizes Bush's Mideast Tour

JN271816 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] The DFLP Political Bureau has said Bush's tour is aimed at paving the way in Amman and Cairo for following to the end the initiative of the Moroccan-Israeli meeting in Ifrane with the purpose of striking a new Camp David bargain in the region.

In a statement issued today, the DFLP accused the U.S. Administration, Israel, and the Jordanian regime of trying to find a substitute for the PLO in some Palestinian notables from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip with the aim of using them in this bargain.

Palestinian Forces Attack Israeli Bus in Jericho

JN251812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1717 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: A special group belonging to the martyr Kamal 'Udwan unit operating inside the ocucpied homeland launched at 1000 yesterday a hand grenade attack against a military bus carrying scores of Zionist soldiers while it was parked in the center of Jericho. Several enemy soldiers were hit in the attack.

A Zionist spokesman admitted that seven passengers were injured and that the front of the bus was destroyed. Immediately afterward, enemy patrols began to open fire in all directions, to set up scores of barricades, and to arrest scores of Palestinian citizens. All attempts to find our revolutionaries failed. Our revolutionaries managed to withdraw safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

A Zionist spokesman said the wounded Zionist soldiers were transferred to Hadasa hospital in occupied Jerusalem by helicopter. He added three soldiers were in very serious condition.

PLO Spokesman Claims Tel Aviv Blast Responsibility

GF271710 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has claimed responsibility for the explosion which took place yesterday at the Diplomat Hotel in Tel Aviv, occupied Palestine, and which wounded a number of enemy personnel and set the hotel ablaze.

In a statement carried by WAFA, a Palestinian military spokesman said that the Shastri martyr group operating inside the occupied territories planted the explosives under the hotel which is frequented by Zionist enemy intelligence personnel. The spokesman noted that the Zionist enemy admitted the operation.

The spokesman also claimed the Palestinian revolution forces' responsibility for the attack which Palestinian commandoes launched with incendiary bombs against the civil administration of the Zionist military rule in the city of Ramallah in the occupied West Bank. The spokesman noted that in the attack, which was carried out by the Halim martyr group operating inside the occupied territories, the first floor of the Zionist civil administration caught fire and engulfed all its contents. The spokesman said that the Zionist enemy forces carried out a pursuit and mopping up campaign in an attempt to arrest the Palestinian commandoes, who were able to return safely to their base.

BAHRAIN

Information Minister Returns From Jordan

GF231924 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Manama, 23 Jul (WAKH) — Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad and the delegation accompanying him returned to Manama this evening at the conclusion of a 3-day visit to Jordan. During the visit Al-Mu'ayyad met with Jordan's King Husayn and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. He also held talks with Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib on cooperation between the two countries in the information field.

KUWAIT

Health Minister Temporarily Assumes Cabinet Duties

LD271237 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] A decree has been published charging the minister of public health, Dr 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abdallah al-Awadi, in addition to his duties, to carry out the duties of the minister of state of cabinet affairs, Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid during his absence abroad.

Defense Minister on 'Warning Network,' Defense Work

LD270838 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0724 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Jul (KUNA) — In a press interview which was published here today, Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah announced that Kuwait is coordinating with its Gulf neighbors, especially with Saudi Arabia, in constructing a developed, advanced warning network.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Watan*, the defense minister said that completing the requirements of air defense, especially the construction of the warning network "are necessitated by circumstances in the region in order to secure the necessary protection for navigation in the Gulf."

He added that the directing of attention on this issue was preceded by continuous coordination with the other GCC countries, especially Saudi Arabia "for many geographical and technical reasons." In addition to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the GCC includes the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, and the Sultanate of Oman.

In his interview, Shaykh Salim al-Sabah stressed anew the freedom of Kuwait in choosing the sources of its armaments. He said "after the negotiations which we carried out with several armament sources, we will obtain what various kinds of weapons we want within the next 2 years".

He revealed that the work to modernize and develop the Kuwaiti Army and Armed Forces is being conducted in three fields in order to complete the requirements of air defense and to meet the necessary requirements of armament and training in the operations sectors. He pointed out that the joint maneuvers which take place every year at the level of the Gulf countries, "are fully exploited in the light of their results." He said that this will be extended to "increasing cooperation with the Arab forces through exchange of expertise, increasing courses, and attending maneuvers."

The Kuwaiti defense minister concluded his interview by saying that "wide changes are taking place in the training sector, whether in the courses at military academies or in training courses, in a manner that is compatible with actual and expected developments. Control and training centers are being built and firing ranges are being equipped to serve all military sectors." This will raise the standard of services for the Kuwaiti Army and Armed Forces in all sectors.

Cabinet Statement on Palestine Issue, Arab Unanimity

LD271401 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1335 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Jul [KUNA) — Today, Kuwait said that any Arab initiative concerning the Palestinian issue should stem from Arab unanimity and should take place with the approval of the PLO. At the same time, Kuwait reiterated its firm position toward the Palestinian issue.

In an official statement summarizing the weekly Cabinet meeting, which took place earlier today, the secretary general of the Cabinet, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Utaybi said that the Cabinet, on discussing the visit paid by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Morocco, during which he conferred with the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II, reiterated a statement issued last week by the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry on this issue.

Last Wednesday, a responsible source at the ministry said that Kuwait received the news of the visit by Peres to Morocco "with extreme surprise and amazement" and stressed that Kuwait reiterates that any dealing with aspects of the Palestinian issue "which is the primary issue of our Arab nation, should take place within the framework of the collective Arab treatment of our issues of destiny."

The source said that in this regard, Kuwait reiterates its declared policy of commitment to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative. Kuwait also stresses that any movement outside this framework will lead to nothing other than more complications on this issue, and for the Arab situation in general.

Al-'Utaybi said that the Kuwaiti Cabinet, after reiterating the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry statement, expressed its conviction that "in order to face up to the dangers and challenges imposed by the enemies, our nation has no alternative but to close ranks and to work hard toward the consolidation of our solidarity without which we will not be able to face up to those challenges and dangers, and will not rise up to a level which will enable us to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of our nation."

He said: "The Cabinet also reiterated the firm Kuwaiti stances toward the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and its self-determination and the restoration of all the occupied Arab territories."

OMAN

KUNA Interviews Envoy to USSR on Relations

LD251453 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1331 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul (KUNA) — Omani Ambassador to the USSR Khamid ibn Hamad al-Battashi today expressed the hope that relations between Moscow and Muscat would develop further on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's affairs.

In an exclusive interview with KUNA here today, Al-Battashi said that it is still too early to "crystalize clear visions about the horizons of cooperation between the Sultanate and the USSR."

Al-Battashi, who last Friday [18 July] presented his credentials to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium as non-resident ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman in Moscow, pointed out that he has had a series of talks with senior Soviet officials at the Foreign Ministry, the Foreign Trade Ministry, the Education and Culture Ministry, and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. He added that the talks were aimed at finding out the Soviet view of the "way relations could be developed between the USSR and Oman." They also covered an exchange of views on the possible fields of cooperation between the two countries.

Concerning the possible opening of a Sultanate embassy in the USSR, Omani Ambassador al-Battashi who is permanent ambassador to Jordan, pointed out that the "agreement concluded between Muscat and Moscow last September provides for the exchange of non-resident ambassadors." He added: "We will continue in this manner until a clear picture is formed by the leaderships in Moscow and Oman on the common interests of both sides. The question of the establishment of two permanent embassies in the two capitals would then be determined."

The new Omani ambassador arrived in Moscow in mid-July to present his credentials as non-resident ambassador to the USSR.

Al-Battashi affirmed that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Moscow and Muscat is not the result of any concern for the establishment of a balanced relation with the big powers but "was in response to convictions and desires of the two sides to have developed relations founded on the firm principles which govern relations among independent countries."

He pointed out that the Sultanate "welcomes the establishment of diplomatic relations on clear and firm bases as the USSR is a superpower and a permanent member of the UN Security Council. In addition, its positions on the Middle East crisis and the Gulf war are, in most cases, in harmony with those of the declared positions of Oman."

With regard to the possible establishment of relations between Oman and the other members of the socialist bloc, the Omani ambassador expressed the Omani leadership's welcome for the establishment of diplomatic relations with any socialist country as long as this serves the interests of Oman and the region.

Commenting on his talks with Soviet officials, Al-Battashi said that his meetings in Moscow have given him the opportunity to acquaint himself with the huge capabilities of the USSR in the fields of culture and education.

Al-Battashi also said that the Soviet side welcomes the establishment of cooperation between the USSR and the Sultanate of Oman in various fields.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Phones Al-Qadhdhafi, Al-Asad on Peres Visit

EA251928 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, has made a phone call to his brother, the president of the Syrian Arab Republic and secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'thist Party, Hafiz al-Asad, in which he discussed with him the latest developments in the Arab arena, particularly the visit of the Zionist enemy prime minister, Shim'on Peres, to Morocco. On the same matter, he made a call to his brother, the leader of the Libyan September 1 Revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in which he reviewed these developments with him as well as the position of the two brother countries toward overall developments in the Arab arena.

Libya's People's Congress Secretary Continues Visit

Received by Al-Dali

EA252024 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, this evening received at the Golden Coast Hotel brother Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the General Arab People's Congress in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a cordial atmosphere, bilateral relations between the two countries and ways of strengthening and developing them were discussed. The situation in the Arab and Palestinian arenas and a number of issues of common interest were also reviewed. During the meeting, brother Al-Dali reviewed the steps taken by the Political Bureau and Central Committee [of the Yemeni Socialist Party] to deal with the effects of the abortive coup conspiracy devised and implemented by the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and his clique. Brother Al-Dali stressed that our country, party, government and people stood by the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people against aggressive acts of imperialism headed by the United States of America.

The meeting was attended by Qasim Askar, charge d'affaires of the Arab Homeland Department in the Foreign Ministry, and the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Aden.

Conveys Message to Al-'Attas

GF280552 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received at the Presidium Secretariat today Brother Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, who conveyed to him greetings from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. During the meeting they reviewed the fraternal relations between the two peoples and the two friendly countries and means to develop them in service of their common struggle against imperialism and Zionism. They also discussed a number of issues of mutual concern.

Brother al-'Attas affirmed that the PDRY and Libya are linked by strong struggle relations that are being consolidated day after day within the framework of the Yemeni and Libyan revolutions in service of the interests of our fraternal peoples and the fateful issues of our Arab peoples. Brother al-'Attas hailed Libya's positions in support of our Yemeni people. [passage omitted]

'Ali Nasir on 'National Reconciliation Efforts'

GF261420 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 23 Jul 86 p 3

["Exclusive" report from Damascus]

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, former chairman of the PDRY, has stated that Syria is exerting sincere efforts to achieve a political solution to the current problem in the PDRY in the wake of the events of 13 January, to assist the Yemeni people in overcoming the negative results of these events, and to achieve a national reconciliation.

In a statement to *Al-Ittihad* in Damascus where he is currently on a visit to Syria, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that numerous political parties in the Arab world have exerted efforts to achieve national reconciliation and that these efforts have resulted in convening in Sanaa of three sessions of direct dialogue between the two rival parties. He added that these sessions did not reach any conclusions and that the meetings in Tripoli, Libya, which were held to discuss the achieving of a relaxation and national reconciliation in the PDRY were fruitless. The former PDRY chairman blamed the other PDRY side for the negative results.

Referring to the general amnesty which was issued in Aden recently, he said that Yemenis are still fleeing the PDRY despite the amnesty.

SAUDI ARABIA

Libyan Planning Minister Arrives in Jeddah

LD261959 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1825 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Jeddah, 26 Jul (SPA) — Fawzi al-Shakshuki, Libyan minister for planning and acting minister for petroleum, has arrived in Jeddah on a visit to Saudi Arabia. He bears a message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to King Fahd.

Al-Shakshuki was received at the airport by Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources; Libyan Embassy staff and a representative of royal protocol.

Conveys Message to King Fahd

LD271546 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, received at his office at the Royal Court today Fawzi al-Shakshuki, Libyan minister of planning and acting minister of petroleum. Al-Shakshuki conveyed to his highness a message from the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Concludes Visit; Departs

LD272028 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1855 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Jeddah, 27 Jul (SPA) — His excellency the Libyan minister of planning and acting oil minister, Fawzi al-Shakshuki left Jeddah this afternoon after a visit to the Kingdom during which he conveyed a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his brother the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

He was seen off at the airport by His Excellency Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state, member of the Council of Ministers and acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources; Mawlud Ramadan, Libyan charge d'affaires to the Kingdom; and by a representative from the royal protocol office.

UAE

SFRY Prime Minister Stops in Dubayy En Route to India

GF271538 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Dubayy, 27 Jul (WAKH) — The SFRY Prime Minister Branko Mikulic arrived in Dubayy this afternoon on his way to New Delhi on an official visit to India. He will leave the UAE for India tomorrow morning.

Al-'Utaybah Makes Statement, Leaves for Geneva

JN252002 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Jul (WAKH) — UAE Oil Minister Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah has announced that the UAE will coordinate with all OPEC member states and, at the same time, work toward a solution to its fair share of production to serve its own interests.

Al-'Utaybah was speaking to the UAE news agency WAM before leaving Abu Dhabi for Geneva this afternoon to attend an

OPEC ministerial conference scheduled to open in Geneva next Monday.

He said that the UAE reserves its full right to solve the problem of its production quota so as to enjoy priority over the other member countries in accordance with the well-known 1986 London agreement. [sentence as received]

Al-'Utaybah stressed that OPEC this time is facing a difficult position and an impossible task given the hard time the oil market is having and the conflicting interests of oil producers within and outside of OPEC.

He pointed out that this is going to be one of the most difficult OPEC conferences but said that this should not discourage us from increasing efforts and looking for ways out of this crisis.

Al-'Utaybah heads OPEC's followup committee which is due to begin discussions in Geneva tomorrow.

YAR

USSR's Kapitonov, Delegation Arrive 25 July

JN251854 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] A USSR delegation headed by Ivan Kapitonov, chief of the Central Inspection Committee at the CPSU [title as heard], arrived in Sanaa at noon today on a visit of several days to our country during which he will hold talks with officials on bilateral cooperation and friendship.

The Soviet official made a statement to SABA' on arrival expressing happiness at visiting our country and referring to the existing deep relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union. He said that these relations are based on mutual respect, equality, fruitful cooperation, and mutual interest stipulated by the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two friendly countries during the visit to Moscow of brother President Secretary General Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in 1984.

Kapitonov said that the Soviet Union highly values the existing practice followed by the two friendly countries which organizes the exchange of viewpoints between the two leaderships on the most important current issues, affirming that the special bilateral relations enable the two countries to exert joint efforts and positively contribute to clearing the international atmosphere and confronting all aggressive plots against the Arab world.

Concluding his statement, the Soviet official said that his and his delegation's visit to our country will further consolidate the friendly relations between the two countries.

In addition to Kapitonov, the Soviet delegation includes Yuriy Forochev, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy foreign minister [title as heard]; and Karen Brutents, candidate member and deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee [first title as heard].

The delegation was received at the airport by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the permanent committee; Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, secretary of the permanent committee and protocol representative at the Presidency; and His Excellency Anatoliy Filev, USSR ambassador in Sanaa.

Holds Talks With Foreign Minister

GF260742 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] A session of official talks was held at the Council of Ministers building at 1830 yesterday. The Yemeni side was chaired by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the standing committee, and the Soviet side was chaired by Ivan Kapitanov, CPSU Central Committee member and CPSU Central Auditing Commission chairman.

During the session the two sides reviewed the cordial relations between the YAR and the Soviet Union and the bonds of fruitful cooperation between the two countries and the means to develop them in various fields in the service of the common interests of the two friendly peoples. They also reviewed the situation in the Middle East and international issues. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere expressing the deep relations between the two countries.

Conveys Message to President

GF261300 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office this morning Ivan Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. The latter conveyed to the president a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU.

SABA' has learned that the message deals with Arab and international issues, especially developments in the Yemeni arena. The message also affirmed the invitation extended to the president to visit the Soviet Union. During the audience they reviewed aspects of cooperation between the two countries and means of bolstering and developing them in various fields in a manner that will serve the mutual interests of the two friendly countries and peoples. [passage omitted]

Leaders, 'Reliable Source' on Hassan-Peres Meeting

Mubarak Reiterates Stand

NC271732 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has stressed that Egypt supports any initiative such as the recent meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and the Moroccan King Hassan. He added: I have emphasized this stand repeatedly, and we support any step that leads to a comprehensive solution to the crisis and establishes regional peace.

This came in statements to reporters today during the inauguration of the Al-Matariyah Educational Hospital. He added: We have had enough wars, losses, and bloodshed. We want to build our countries, improve our people's standard of living, and achieve comprehensive development for them after their long sufferings.

Mubarak went on to say: Our people are tired of war, and we have no time to waste. We must defend our borders against any saboteur or any insane person who might consider attacking Egypt. He added: We have to give priority to solving our country's problems because we are no longer ready to waste time on such matters [not further specified]. We have to improve our living standards, develop our country, build more hospitals, houses, water stations, and provide food. We must establish factories to absorb our manpower and increase production.

When asked by MENA whether he has received any message from King Hassan on the details of his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, President Mubarak said: I have not yet received any message from King Hassan in this respect. He added that he expects King Hassan to brief him on the outcome of his talks as Egypt is one of the countries involved in the Palestinian issue. He also said: Egypt is one of the most active states in this respect and it has made great efforts on behalf of the Palestinians. Despite the fact that our lands were restored, we have never abandoned the Palestinians. Mubarak, however, added: I have much detailed information from various sources on the meeting between King Hassan and Peres.

President Mubarak praised the initiative of the late President Anwar al-Sadat, adding, I would like to take this opportunity to salute the memory of Anwar al-Sadat, whose efforts gave us the progress and freedom we now enjoy. His peace initiative shook the entire world, and no other initiative compares with or is on the same level as Al-Sadat's, regardless of the negative aspects that occurred. He noted that Al-Sadat created this initiative, concluded agreements, and restored our occupied lands. His initiative shook the world and steered it toward peace, and no other initiative has achieved that.

President Mubarak said: We support peace 100 percent and history will record that Egypt's movement toward peace deserved the utmost esteem and appreciation.

Asked about the current Arab situation, Mubarak expressed his deep regret for the deplorable state of Arab affairs. The Arab world is puzzling, since the issue at hand is no longer the Palestinians but finances. For example: The Arabs attacked Peres' meeting with Hassan. However, their vituperations were milder than those leveled at Al-Sadat, as if the latter had committed a crime.

In response to a question on any possible new developments regarding the Tabah dispute, Mubarak said: I wish the Tabah arbitration question and subsequent questions would be solved sooner rather than later. I have repeatedly declared that we would then return our ambassador and continue our efforts to reach a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue.

Referring to the rejectionist front, Mubarak said that those who reject for mere rejection view the matter in terms of commercial gain.

Speaking on economic conditions, Mubarak said that the debt installments for the next 3 years will be very high. He said that the disastrous sharp decline in oil prices has befallen us as oil has dropped from $28 to only $7 per barrel.

Ghali: Immobility on Peace Must End

LD262237 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] This morning we have had reaction from Egyptian Minister [of State for Foreign Affairs] Butrus Ghali on the Ifrane talks. Egypt immediately and enthusiastically expressed approval of the meeting, which recalled that held between Al-Sadat and Begin. Now we can hear the Egyptian minister, whose words were recorded in Addis Ababa by Jean Karim Fall:

[Begin Ghali recording] Egypt's position is very clear — if this meeting permits a peaceful solution to be found to the Middle East crisis, if it permits a peaceful solution to be found to the Palestinian problem, if it permits the PLO, or the Palestinian people, to exercise their right to self-determination, then we certainly support this initiative. We think that the immobility of the peace process is extremely dangerous for the Arab world, on the one hand, but especially for the Palestinian people. This immobility must be ended at all costs. We must attempt to give a new boost to the peace process. We are for any initiative which can create a new momentum toward peace. There is the famous French-Egyptian resolution, which is still on the Security Council program, the initiatives taken by the Soviet Government, the old initiatives taken by the Romanian Government of Ceausescu, and the Reagan plan, which is still there. The thing that counts is that they counter the immobility; we must counter any tendency to want to relegate the Palestinian problem to the background. [end recording]

'Source' on 'Recorded' Conversation

NC280940 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 25 Jul 86 pp 1,9

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] *Al-Safir* has learned from a reliable Egyptian source at the Egyptian presidential palace that King Hassan II of Morocco telephoned President Mubarak on the afternoon of the day before yesterday and briefed him on his talks with Shim'on Peres.

The *Al-Safir* correspondent in Cairo, Amin Radwan, cites the Egyptian source as saying that the telephone conversation was recorded. The recording was later played to Arab and Israeli affairs specialists among the Egyptian presidential aides.

According to this recording, King Hassan II told Mubarak that the proposals made by Shim'on Peres during the talks did not come up to his expectations. Peres did, however, promise to look seriously at some of the Fes summit resolutions, particularly those concerning negotiations for the restoration of Arab land occupied in 1967. At this juncture, Peres expressed reservations on the principle of handing back all the Arab territories, saying that "everything is open to negotiations except matters affecting Israel's security."

Shim'on Peres, the Egyptian source said, added that neither he nor the Israeli Government could jeopardize the existence of Israel in order to achieve peace with the Arabs. Peres pointed out that it would be a grave mistake, from the perspective of Israel's strategic security, to accept the principle of returning all the occupied Arab territories, because this could imperil the existence of Israel in the future.

According to the same source, King Hassan II told President Mubarak that Peres had declared his intention of setting up a committee composed of Israeli Army experts, Foreign Ministry officials, and specialists in Arab-Israeli conflict. The task of this committee will be to draw up a full report on the significance of the occupied territories from the security point of view. It will also examine the potential danger which every section of these territories would pose to Israel's security in the event of this land being returned to the Arabs, within the framework of a comprehensive peace treaty ending the state of war between the Arabs and Isreal.

In light of this report, the Israeli Government will decide which parts of the occupied Arab territories "it can spare," and which parts "should be retained because of Israel's security requirements," King Hassan cited Peres as saying.

The Egyptian source stressed that King Hassan II told Peres of his strong opposition to Israel's refusal to return all the occupied territories. Peres responded by saying: "There are other alternatives to keeping these territories under our control, which can be discussed later on. We have now opened the door, and we should make continued efforts in order to keep the dialogue going."

King Hassan II informed Mubarak of Peres' proposal that buffer zones could be established in the areas "which are difficult to return" to the Arabs. These areas should be demilitarized and a peace-keeping force should be formed to operate there. An agreement would be signed between Israel and the Arab countries controlling these areas before 1967, and it would be the responsibility of the peace-keeping force to monitor the observance by both sides of the provisions of the agreement. The agreement should be guaranteed either by the United Nations or the two superpowers, or alternatively by the European Community with UN sponsorship.

The purpose of these guarantees, Peres is cited as saying, is to make sure that these areas remain demilitarized and are not used by Arab countries to threaten "Israel's security" in the future.

The Egyptian source cited King Hassan as telling Mubarak that Peres has firmly ruled out any dialogue with the PLO either now or in the future. Peres has denied that the PLO represents the West Bank or Gaza Palestinians, viewing it as "a terrorist consortium" representing "terrorists."

Peres said that Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza should designate from among themselves people who would manage their affairs within the Israeli state or in a West Bank back in Jordan's hands and a Gaza strip again under Egyptian administration. This should take place under an agreement with Egypt and Jordan specifying the nature and form of these two countries' supervision over the West Bank and the Gaza strip.

According to Peres' proposal, the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories would be first allowed a kind of self-government within the framework of the Israeli state. After a maximum 5-year transition period, they would be allowed self-determination, by means of which they would be given the option either to retain a form of self-government within the Israeli state, or (in the case of the West Bank inhabitants) to join a confederation with Jordan, and (in the case of the Gaza inhabitants) to come under Egyptian administration. The Gaza strip inhabitants could also be given the option of entering into a confederation with Egypt, provided that Egypt agreed to this arrangement.

According to Peres, Palestinian sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza would remain incomplete even after the 5-year transition period. Regardless of the option they chose in the process of self-determination, they would not gain the right to organize an army or to have weapons. Neither would they be allowed to join international organizations as an independent state until after 15 years had passed from self-determination. During this 15-year phase, the Palestinians would not be allowed to send diplomatic missions abroad.

According to the statements attributed to Peres, Israel believes that an international document should be signed with guarantees from the United Nations, superpowers, or European countries, under U.S. auspices, banning the Palestinians from organizing any kind of regular army and from obtaining any weapons over and above their needs to maintain internal order — this, if Israel relinquished the task of maintaining internal security there, something that would only occur as a result of a referendum under international supervision.

Lastly, the Egyptian source noted that President Mubarak, following his telephone conversation with King Hassan II, instructed Egyptian experts to prepare full reports on the internal conditions of Gaza strip inhabitants and to sound out the opinions of Palestinian notables in the area.

Mubarak Leaves for OAU Summit in Addis Ababa

NC280619 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left the homeland for Addis Ababa this morning. He is leading Egypt's delegation to the OAU summit, due to open in the Ethiopian capital this afternoon. The president is accompanied by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Naji Shatlah, minister of supply and internal trade; and Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade.

New Charge d'Affaires to Israel Reportedly Named

NC260835 Paris AFP in English 0829 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 26 (AFP) — Career diplomat Muhammad Zaghlul is to become Egypt's charge d'affaires to Israel replacing Muhammad Basyuni, who has been named to an ambassador's post, the pro-government weekly *Uktubar* said in its latest edition.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry said it had no information on the new nomination to the sensitive post.

Egypt recalled its ambassador to Israel in September, 1982, after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Sofaer Arrives From Israel To Discuss Tabah

NC262133 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jul (MENA) — Tomorrow afternoon, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will receive Abraham Sofaer, the U.S State Department's legal adviser and head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks who arrived in Cairo today from Israel. Sofaer is shuttling between Cairo and Tel Aviv to complete discussions related to the arbitral compromis on Tabah which is under dispute by both sides.

Sofaer will also hold talks tomorrow at the Foreign Ministry with the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks led by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's legal department.

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid

NC271420 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 27 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today for 1 and 1/2 hours with Abraham Sofaer, U.S. State Department legal adviser and head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks. Also in attendance were Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the legal department at the Foreign Ministry and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks; 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Ridi, Egyptian ambassador to Washington; as well as the members of the Egyptian and U.S. delegations to the talks.

MENA has learned that the participants reviewed talks related to the Tabah arbitration process in light of Sofaer's latest visit to Israel. Egyptian, Israeli, and American technical experts in geography, surveying, and other areas, as well as diplomats, are expected to hold joint meetings very soon. The three delegations will resume discussions next week.

In the meantime, Sofaer described these meetings as constructive and substantial, adding that during today's meeting Dr 'Abd al-Majid agreed to meet in the very near future to examine the appendix to the agreement. Sofaer hoped that the meeting, scheduled to take place within days, will be constructive and successful. He stated that this issue was reviewed at today's meeting. [passage omitted]

Baghdad Agrees to Emergency Summit Meeting

JN251345 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, 25 Jul (INA) — The Arab League today received Iraq's agreement to convene an emergency Arab summit. Taha Yasin 'Ali, Iraqi ambassador and permanent representative to the Arab League, said the call to convene the summit is necessary to discuss current Arab developments whose serious consequences and dimensions demand a unified Arab stand.

Oil Minister Departs for OPEC Conference

JN260738 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0650 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Jul (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi left for Geneva at dawn today leading an Iraqi delegation to the complementary meetings of OPEC's 78th ordinary ministerial conference which will open there on Monday.

In a predeparture statement to INA, the oil minister said he will participate in the meetings of OPEC's ministerial long-term strategy committee which will precede the complementary meetings. He added that the ministerial conference discussions will center on fixing the member-states' production quotas within the OPEC production ceiling, after the delegations are given the chance to discuss the previously submitted proposals with their governments.

Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi expressed hope that the member-states will adopt a positive stand toward Iraq's quota in view of the clear stand and precise analysis declared by President Saddam Husayn in his pan-Arab speech on the 18th anniversary of the 17-30 July revolution when he said that under no circumstances should Iraq's quota be less than that of Iran.

The minister indicated that Iraq's stands during OPEC's previous march have been characterized by objectivity and a desire to maintain the interests of the organization and its members, as is admitted by all. He added that Iraq will continue this policy and that the organization's members should understand the need to provide objective circumstances for the establishment of peace.

Newspaper Demands Same Output Quota as Iran

JN271024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jul (INA) — *Al-Thawrah* newspaper has said that Iraq cannot henceforth accept an oil production quota below Iran's in OPEC.

On the eve of OPEC's ministerial meeting, the paper said in an editorial that maintaining Iran's high production level against Iraq's relatively small quota provides the Iranians with increased funds to finance their war effort while Iraq invests all its revenue in development and repulsing of aggression.

Al-Thawrah holds OPEC indirectly responsible for Iran's continued aggression on Iraq should quota differentials remain unchanged. The paper recalled the Iranian regime's continual attempts to undermine the organization through the adoption of unilateral pricing policies and the selling of Iranian crude at $4 per barrel, well below the rate set by OPEC.

Al-Thawrah declared in conclusion that the difficulties which OPEC has experienced over the past 10 months have to do with the hostile activities of imperialist countries toward OPEC and the behavior of some OPEC members, notably Iran, which are flooding the world with oil.

Rif'at al-Asad Said Involved in Drug Trafficking

JN251935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 25 Jul (INA) — The French weekly (*Minut*) today revealed that Rif'at al-Asad, brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, has established a center for drug trafficking at a mansion on the Mediterranean coast in the (Santom Labritiche) area of southern France. The magazine said the merchandise comes from the Al-Biqa' region in Lebanon, which is under the control of Syrian forces who cultivate opium on thousands of hectares of arable land.

The magazine also said Syrian regime elements established [word indistinct] centers and laboratories to process the drugs, which reach Europe via Syria and through Turkey and Bulgaria ending up in Barcelona, Spain. The magazine (*Minut*) said the Syrian regime also uses diplomatic pouches to transfer drugs to Europe. Syrian diplomats then hand the drugs over to certain gangs and the Mafia.

The magazine noted that Spanish authorities last year seized a car driven by a Syrian carrying great quantities of hashish. Upon investigation, the car was found to belong to the Syrian consul in Madrid, Hajj Ibrahim. This led to uncovering a Syrian network for smuggling drugs headed by Syrian Ambassador to Spain Riyad Siyaj, the Syrian consul, and embassy security officer Muhammad Rawalhah.

The magazine said part of the profits from this trade was deposited in the Spanish-American Bank and the Bilbao Bank in the city of Marseilles, southern France, in the name of a Lebanese national named Muhammad Khalkhal. The magazine also said part of this money was used to finance the Spanish ETA organization and the French Direct Action organization. It said a man named (Eric Moore) is playing the role of middleman between this French organization and Syria.

TERCUMAN Interviews Taha Yasin Ramadan

NC251123 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 23 Jul 86 P 9

[Report by Ali Tartanoglu]

[Excerpts] Baghdad (*Tercuman*) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, has stated: "Everyone living in Iraq is an Iraqi irrespective of his race or language. The issue of people who are of a different race or who speak a different language is an internal affair of the country in which they live.

It is the concern of that country alone. To think otherwise is tantamount to interference in another country's internal affairs." The same holds true for the Muslim minority in Bulgaria, Ramadan added. After noting that there is a "Communist" administration in Bulgaria, the Iraqi first deputy prime minister added: "Repressive measures are not new for such an administration."

Taha Yasin Ramadan, who is the "second strongest man" in Iraq, received the *Tercuman* correspondent at his office in the Iraqi parliament building where he was interviewed. He said that his country wants a settlement of the Cyprus dispute to be achieved through peaceful means. Ramadan noted that the agreement signed between Turkey and Iraq last week for deferring the payment of Iraq's debts to Turkey was mutually acceptable. However, no agreement could be reached on trade, he added, which means that the $600 million agreed-on volume of trade will not be reached.

When asked about the tyranny inflicted on Muslim Turks in Bulgaria and the issues concerning Turks in Iraq, Taha Yasin Ramadan replied without making any reference to the Turks living in Kirkuk. He said: "This issue is not quite clear to us." [passage omitted]

Responding to a question on whether Iraq supported the recognition of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Ramadan answered harriedly: "We want the Cyprus issue to be resolved through peaceful means." We learned from some Iraqi officials later, however, that Iraq is of the opinion that "two separate governments for a small island like Cyprus is one too many; Turkey, a nation of 50 million people, has only one government." The same officials refrained from saying which government was superfluous.

Replying to another question, Taha Yasin Ramadan affirmed that no problems existed on the Turkish-Iraqi border. He added: "Both sides want peace and security. We do not think that there is a need for a second military operation. The security forces from both sides are in constant touch with each other. Both countries are doing what is necessary on their respective borders." [passage omitted]

Referring to the Iran-Iraq conflict, which has now entered into its 6th year, Ramadan said: "The real objective of Iran is [to influence] the whole Islamic world." In conclusion, he stated that the Iranian Administration poses a danger not only to Iraq but to the entire Islamic world. It is an international terrorist state which interferes in the affairs of Islamic countries.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,302

JN251703 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,302 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq will remain protected, thanks to the Almighty and the spirit of our zealous men. The winds of evil and barbarism will always be defeated.

The following is a roundup of last night's and today's activities:

1. To prevent the suspect tyrants from employing their resources and vital facilities for aggressive purposes, our powerful Air Force carried out the following two missions:

A. At 0906 [0506 GMT] today, our planes carried out a daring raid against the Taleh Zang railway bridge to further destroy and ruin it.

B. At 1221 today, our planes made a new, successful raid against Khark Island facilities, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze.

Our brave pilots returned safely to the homeland after carrying out the above two missions.

2. With successful field planning, one of our heroic units in the VI Army Corps sector east of Tigris mounted a raid against enemy positions opposite them. In a swift attack, our units broke into enemy positions and fought with the enemy knaves until they fled, leaving their positions. Our fighters seized 18 rafts and a 22-meter floating bridge. Our soldiers returned to their bases along with their booty safe and triumphant, God be praised.

While carrying out their duties in the no-man's-land in the same sector, one of our brave patrols seized two rafts and a quantity of ammunition and equipment and returned safely to its positions, God be praised.

3. Our units on the VII Army Corps front intensified artillery fire against enemy positions opposite them, inflicting the following losses:

Three excavators, four vehicles, two ammunition dumps, one machine gun, two infantry positions, one gun emplacement, and one observation post were destroyed and one light-caliber launcher and a quantity of equipment were seized.

4. Our units in the VI Army Corps northern sector seized five Kalashnikov rifles, one light-caliber launcher, and a quantity of equipment. In the same sector, four enemy men were killed and four infantry positions were destroyed, killing their occupants. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. Our forces also destroyed one vehicle and two ammunition dumps.

5. In the II Army Corps central sector, four enemy men were killed and two infantry positions were destroyed with their occupants killed. Our forces also destroyed three ammunition dumps, one 81-mm mortar, and one observation post and seized four Kalashnikov rifles.

6. At 1401 today, two enemy planes penetrated our international border in the Maysan Governorate, aiming at residential districts in the Qal'at Salih area. At 1415 today, two other planes penetrated our international borders in the Al-Sulaymaniayh Governorate, aiming at residential areas in the Sargaran district. The first attack resulted in martyring one person and in injuring three

civilians. The second attack resulted in martyring two civilians and injuring 16 others, including women and children.

While praying to God to have mercy on the martyrs and to heal the injured, we assure the tyrant, criminal Iranian rulers that such crimes will not save them from their critical dilemma and will surely not go without harsh punishment. The Iranian rulers know the extent of our punishment and are aware that we are capable of delivering it.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 July 1986

Communique No 2,203

JN261639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,203 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 26 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iraqis' defense of their land, sovereignty, principles, and independent course will always remain a splendid model for all peoples on this earth to follow.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our daring Air Force continued its feats deep inside Iranian territory to destroy the aggressor Khomeyniites' war targets and means of aggression. Our brave eagles of the air carried out the following missions:

A. At 1650 [1250 GMT] today, our planes made a successful raid against the Haft Tappeh railway station, destroying their targets and setting them ablaze.
B. Also at 1650 today, our planes raided the Ramin power station, scoring destructive hits and setting the station's facilities ablaze.
C. At 1655 [1255 GMT] today, our eagles carried out a successful raid on the Hamid camp, destroying their targets, setting camp facilities ablaze, and killing many enemy soldiers.

After carrying out their duty, our eagles safely returned to base, praise be to God. May God bless our valiant men, the eagles of our valiant Air Force.

2. Three small enemy groups tried to approach one of our forward units' positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our fighters pounded them with their weapons, forcing them to flee and leave behind many enemy soldiers who were either killed or wounded. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy soldiers were killed and two ammunition dumps and several infantry positions were destroyed. While carrying out their duty in no-man's-land, our units captured one Degtyarev machine gun and two GC rifles the enemy had left behind.

3. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector dealt effective blows to enemy units with their weapons, inflicting on them losses in life and equipment. Our units also destroyed three shovels, two bulldozers, one Poclain excavator, and four positions of various types.

4. Our formations in the V Army Corps northern sector engaged in battle with enemy groups and enemy positions, destroying one 107-mm tubular launcher and five infantry positions, whose occupants were either killed or wounded. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. Elsewhere in the same sector, our patrols captured three Kalashnikov rifles, one RPG-7 launcher, and a radio, which were evacuated to our units' positions.

5. One 106-mm gun was destroyed and one ammunition dump was set on fire in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris. Three positions of various types were destroyed, one vehicle was damaged, and one ammunition dump was set on fire in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. One infantry position was destroyed and enemy military hardware was captured by one of our patrols in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 July 1986

Communique No 2,304

JN271642 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,304 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces are continuing their combat activities to safeguard Iraq's territory, protect its people against dangers, and impose on the spiteful Khomeyniites the punishment they deserve.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. To further paralyze the economy of the criminal Iranian rulers and to destroy their supplies and resources and prevent them from using them to nourish their hostile war machine, our gigantic Air Force planes carried out the following heroic missions:

A. Several of our bold planes penetrated Iranian airspace at 0940 (90540 GMT] today and swooped down in two bold raids on a machinery factory and an aluminum factory in the city of Arak, destroying these two factories with their unerring bombs and leaving them ablaze.
B. At 1643 today, other planes launched a new successful raid on Khark Island installations, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze.
C. At 1710 today, our gigantic planes launched a devastating raid on the fuel reservoirs in Ahvaz, scoring accurate and direct hits and leaving tongues of flame and columns of smoke rising from them.

After carrying out all their missions and after inflicting very large losses on the aggressors, the brave eagles returned safely and proudly to the homeland, praise be to God. God bless the men of our Air Force — commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks. Proceed toward further painful blows to our heretic enemies.

2. To continue exhausting the aggressor Khomeyniites' personnel, weaponry, equipment, and vehicles, our units in the operational sectors delivered accurate and effective strikes against enemy positions opposite them and managed to achieve the following:

A. Six enemy soldiers killed and two ammunition dumps and one infantry position destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.
B. One vehicle loaded with ammunition, four infantry positions, and two ammunition dumps destroyed and a fire started in enemy areas on the VII Army Corps front.
C. Three machine guns of various types, one 60-mm mortar, two Kalashnikov rifles, and two RPG-7 launchers seized in the V Army Corps northern sector.
D. Three firing posts, one observation post, and one ammunition dump destroyed and two Kalashnikov rifles and one medium-caliber machine gun seized in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.
E. One boat, two ammunition dumps, and two infantry positions destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

3. Fleeing the oppression of the despotic rulers of Iran, some Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront. They were evacuated safely to the rear.

4. The forces of charlatan Khomeyni shelled the Abu al-Khasib District with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 July 1986

Spokesman Denies Iranian Allegations

JN241515 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1452 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian allegations that the Iraqi Air Force bombed purely residential areas in Iran. The spokesman told INA the Iranian allegations are aimed at deceiving the Iranian people and world public opinion and are a desperate attempt to save Iranian military targets from legitimate Iraqi Air Force attacks.

The spokesman noted that, according to its principles, Iraq is committed to avoid hitting purely residential areas and that the Iraqi Air Force raids on 23 and 24 July were aimed at military camps and bridges and war factories that feed Iranian war efforts.

Naval Forces Developing Potential

JN260904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Jul (INA) — A senior military officer has emphasized that during the war Iraqi naval forces have developed their manpower and armament potential. The commander of the Iraqi Naval and Coastal Defense Force said in a statement to the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah* today that as result, no longer will any Iranian naval or economic target be outside the range of Iraq's Naval and Coastal Defense Force.

He added that the Iraqi Navy has managed to curb the role of the Iranian Navy, restricting it to the northern part of the Arab Gulf where it engages in face-saving acts of naval piracy. He pointed out that the Iraqi Navy is tightening the noose around the Iranian forces besieged at Al-Faw and cutting off all supplies to them, and that all access routes to Khark Island have been turned into routes leading to death and devastation.

Daily Raids To Continue

JN280731 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0650 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jul (INA) — Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense, has stated that Iraqi fighter planes will destroy all Iranian facilities. In an interview with *Al-Thawrah* here today, the Iraqi commander said that the Iraqi Air Force will always select targets that will harm the Iranian regime the most and cause the most destruction, whether these targets are industrial or economic targets, because it insists on aggression and expansion.

The Iraqi Air Force commander stressed that the coming days will be gruelling for Iran. He added that Iraq will deprive the Iranian regime of all the resources it uses for aggression until it gives in to the will of peace and good.

On the Iraqi fighter planes' raids deep inside Iranian territory, the commander said that they are crushing blows and will affect the future of the enemy's military operations through which the Iranian regime seeks to prolong its aggression against Iraq.

The commander explained that these blows clearly show the capabilities of the Iraqi Air Force, which always and ever succeeds in meting out the most severe punishment to the Iranian regime.

Concluding, the Iraqi commander stressed that the Iraqi Air Force will daily continue to destroy all that the Iranian regime seeks to exploit for committing aggression against Iraq.

King Husayn Returns From 2-Day Visit to Damascus

JN271714 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn returned home this evening following a 2-day visit to Syria during which he held talks with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad on the current Arab situation, relations between the two fraternal countries, and the efforts his majesty is exerting to clear the Arab atmosphere and heal the Arab rift.

During the visit, His Majesty King Husayn held several bilateral meetings with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, during which they reviewed new developments in the Arab arena and efforts being exerted to clear the Arab atmosphere to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation. [passage omitted]

Sends Cable of Appreciation

JN271932 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn has sent a cable of appreciation to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, following his majesty's departure from Syria. Following is the text:

His Excellency Brother President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, may God keep him. Following my return home, I would like to convey to you and to the fraternal Syrian people my sincerest greetings, love, and respect, expressing my appreciation for your sincere brotherly feelings and the extensive warm welcome accorded to me and to the accompanying delegation during my visit to fraternal Syria.

My intensive talks with Your Excellency were a good opportunity to discuss the Arab situation from all sides and dimensions and to assess the developments witnessed in the Arab region. May God grant us success to serve our Arab nation and to attain its supreme goals and interests. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Your brother, Husayn

Paper Praises Visit

JN270951 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Jul 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Hope and Aspiration for Success"]

[Text] The Jordanian move toward fraternal Syria represented by His Majesty King Husayn's official visit to Damascus yesterday has come at an appropriate time and is necessitated by recent developments in the Arab arena. It is also a sincere expression of the wise Jordanian leadership's insistence on continuing its sincere pioneering role to achieve Arab solidarity, which is a pan-Arab requirement and an urgent strategic need necessitated by the current circumstances that are charged with a multitude of dangers that threaten to explode the region and kill any twinkle of peace. It is no secret that the Arab region is suffering from a political vacuum created by the diminishing Arab force and stagnant Arab solidarity, which have resulted from division in Arab ranks and squandering of Arab efforts and capabilities. Such a political vacuum can only be filled by joint Arab action within the framework of a serious, real, and creative Arab solidarity which would unify all Arab forces, guide them on the correct course, and employ them to serve the principal Arab causes and confront the challenges and dangers which threaten the nation from every direction.

The wise Jordanian leadership's endeavor to heal the regrettable rift between fraternal Syria and Iraq reflects the Jordanian leadership's awareness of the significant role these two fraternal countries can play in reinforcing the main confrontation line with the Zionist entity whose leaders continue to defy international resolutions regarding the establishment of just, comprehensive peace in the Middle East. By continuing his blessed endeavors to clear the atmosphere between Iraq and Syria, His Majesty King Husayn embodies the conscience of the Arabs and the Arab masses' aspirations for harmony and concord among the brothers in the one nation which has become exhausted by disputes and differences and forced to deviate from its correct course. The entire Arab nation is hoping for the success of King Husayn's efforts to restore relations between Damascus and Baghdad so that they may stand together in the same trench of the battle which has been forced on the Arab nation alongside Arab Amman, the city of solidarity, affection, and harmony.

AL-RA'Y Views Talks

JN270848 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 27 Jul 86 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "On the Path of Joint Action"]

[Text] On the path to pan-Arab commitment, Arab solidarity, and joint action came the visit by His Majesty King Husayn and the accompanying delegation to Damascus and the talks he held with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. The visit constitutes a positive exercise of the two leaders' determination to confront the challenges threatening the Arab nation and to save it from the dangers posed to it.

It is obvious that the Jordanian-Syrian summit — with its sincerity, credibility, and noble objectives — arouses the hopes of our Arab masses for a wider meeting of the Arab leaderships to rebuild the Arab position and to assume their pan-Arab responsibility in confronting the arrogance of the aggressors and regaining the rights that have been usurped for so long.

Undoubtedly, the Husayn-Al-Asad meeting and consultations affirm that Amman and Damascus are working together to achieve joint Arab action concerning all that pertains to the peace process. This stems from the firm conviction that Arab action depends on the Arabs themselves. It should not in any way be undermined. Therefore, to be frank, whether Bush visits Damascus or not during his tour of the region, which begins today, fraternal Syria's essential role in the peace process will not be affected because it is present and continuous. Also, Amman will not accept any disregard of this role by others. Nobody has the right to divide, arrange, or classify the Arab participation in any peace process.

It should also be asserted that this process should not be left in the hands of others. It is high time that a unified Arab will plays a leading role in activating the process and achieving its aspired goals, represented by restoring rights to their owners, because this is the indispensable basis for achieving a just, comprehensive peace in our region.

It is understood that this leading role requires an ability to select options to achieve peace. This means that long sruggle is an option that cannot be ignored. Perhaps this is the option which is able to convince the aggressors of the futility of their intransigence, distortions, and rejection of the principle of land in exchange for peace. When they reach this conviction, the Israelis will abandon their no's and cheap theatrical moves, which they call peace initiatives.

It must be reminded that Arab strategic balance with the aggressors is the real basis for the peace process, and that Arab solidarity is an indispensable foundation for building the aspired balance. Hence, the importance of King Husayn's efforts to achieve Arab solidarity, as well as the volume of hopes our masses pin on the constructive talks and consultations between King Husayn and Al-Asad, become clear.

USSR Foreign Ministry Official Arrives in Amman

To Discuss Region, UN Agenda

JN261333 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Al-Ramtha — Viktor Pasuvalyuk, counselor at the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Amman from Damascus through Al-Ramtha today on a 3-day visit to Jordan. The USSR official will hold talks with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and other Foreign Ministry officials on the latest developments in the region and on the most important issues on the agenda of the 41st UN General Assembly session.

He was welcomed by the Al-Ramtha district officer, the director of the border post, Foreign Ministry officials, and the USSR Embassy staff.

Meets With Al-Hindawi

JN271254 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — Dhuqan al-Hindawi, minister of state for prime ministry affairs and acting foreign minister, met with Viktor Pasuvalyuk, counselor at the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is currently visiting Jordan. The two sides exchanged views on issues of common interest to the two countries, with special emphasis on the Middle East situation, the Iran-Iraq war, disarmament issues, and issues listed on the [UN] General Assembly agenda for its upcoming session. The two sides agreed on the need to work to promote world peace and security through increased international efforts toward halting the arms race and curbing the spread of nuclear weapons, including the militarization of outer space and other strategic agreements to which Israel is a party and that pose a threat to security and stability on regional and international levels, especially Arab security and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Meanwhile, Al-Hindawi stressed that Jordan's ceaseless and dedicated efforts on behalf of the realization of stability and peace in the Middle East — just like other international endeavors in the field of disarmament — serve to bolster world peace and security, considering that peace in the Middle East is part of world peace. He also reiterated Jordan's consistent position on the necessity to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the attendance of all parties concerned to work out a durable, comprehensive, and just peace in the Middle East.

Meets With Al-Rifa'i

JN281029 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Viktor Pasuvalyuk, counselor at the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is currently visiting Jordan, at his office this morning. During the meeting, which was attended by Dhuqan al-Hindawi, minister of state for prime ministry affairs and acting foreign minister, and the Soviet ambassador in Amman, the two sides reviewed the existing relations of cooperation between Jordan and the USSR and ways to promote them. They also discussed issues of concern to both countries, particularly the Middle East situation.

Pakistani National Assembly Delegation Arrives

JN261912 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] A Pakistani parliamentary delegation led by Deputy National Assembly Speaker Sardar Ahmed Jogezai arrived in Amman today. The head of the Pakistani delegation expressed his hope that this visit will promote cooperation between the two friendly countries, especially since Pakistan maintains distinguished relations with Jordan, whose foundations were laid by His Majesty King Husayn and President Muhammad Zia-ul Haq. He added that during the visit the delegation will exchange views with both the speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate president as well as with a number of officials on ways to develop relations in all areas, especially parliamentary areas. The Pakistani delegation was received at Queen Alia International Airport by Isma'il Hijazi, first deputy speaker of the House of Representatives; Senate Secretary General Hani Khayr, and a number of officials of the Pakistani Embassy in Amman.

Development Plan Completed for Occupied Territory

JN260712 Amman AL-RA'Y Arabic 26 Jul 86 pp 1, 29

[Excerpt] Amman — *Al-Ra'y* — The Planning Ministry has completed the 5-year economic and social development plan for the occupied Arab territory for the years 1986-1990.

At the beginning, the plan notes that the population in the occupied territory reached 1.10 million at the end of 1984 while it was expected to reach 1,674,000. This shortage resulted from emigration due to the various types of pressures, including economic pressure. Regarding the work force and employment, indications of economic pressures are clear in accordance with official Israeli statistics.

The plan also notes that the number of workers has increased slightly since 1967 because they work in Israel.

The assessments indicate that the various sectors in the plan need the following funds: agriculture, 61.7 million dinars; industry, 22.5 million dinars; housing, 190 million dinars; construction, 64 million dinars; education, 78.7 million dinars; the medical field, 34.4 million dinars; and social development, 10.2 million dinars. The total amount is 461.5 million dinars.

In the agricultural field, the plan allocates 6 million dinars to establish agricultural cooperatives, 10 million dinars to establish a marketing company, 9 million dinars for land reclamation, and 9 million dinars for livestock.

In the industrial field, the plan allocates 6 million dinars to establish a fund or bank for industry loans and 6 million dinars for industrial cities.

For the housing field, the plan allocates 72 million dinars for pressing housing needs and 118 million dinars as housing loans.

In the education field, the plan allocates 5 million dinars for an open university, 24 million dinars to support the teachers' fund, and 25 million dinars for the universities.

For the medical field, the plan allocates 25 million dinars to build new hospitals.

The plan concludes that for the past 14 years economic development in the occupied Arab territory did not increase job opportunities, and that the increase in the work force resulted from emigration or from working on Israeli projects. [passage omitted]

U.S. Hostage Jenco Released, Transferred to Syria

NC261024 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' indicate that Father Lawrence Jenco has been found in the Al-Qir'awn area of western Al-Biqa'. Syrian intelligence has transferred Father Jenco to Syria. He had been kidnapped by the Islamic Jihad organization, which earlier announced his imminent release.

Islamic Jihad Issues Statement

JN260621 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0606 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The Islamic Jihad organization has announced that U.S. hostage Father Martin Lawrence Jenco will soon be released because of his deteriorating health.

In a statement forwarded to the Lebanese newspaper *Al-Nahar* last night with a picture of the U.S. hostage, the Islamic Jihad organization said that this initiative will be the last. The statement added: The U.S. Government will be held fully responsible for what might happen to the lives of the other hostages if our demands are not met.

Father Jenco is one of five hostages held by the Islamic Jihad in Lebanon. He was kidnapped in West Beirut in January 1985.

Islamic Jihad Threatens AL-SAFIR Publisher

NC270458 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] The Islamic Jihad organization has affirmed its opposition to the kind of Arabism in the name of which Arab countries fight each other, negotiate with Jews, and shackle the freedom of their people. It has warned Talal Salman, publisher and chief editor of the *Al-Safir* newspaper, not to publish any articles hostile to Islam.

Foreign Ministry Told Musa al-Sadr Alive in Libya

NC251450 Paris AFP in English 1445 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Beirut, July 25 (AFP) — Imam Musa al-Sadr, the Lebanese Shi'ite leader who vanished on a visit to Libya in 1978, is alive in a Libyan jail, according to an official report to the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, *Agence France-Presse* learned Friday.

The report, from the Lebanese ambassador to Senegal, Ahmad Ibrahim, said the Imam, or Shi'ite leader, was in jail in Sabha with Lebanese journalist 'Abbas Badr al-Din.

A third mam who vanished on the trip, Sheikh Muhammad Ya'qub, was said to have died of an illness in prison, although the report did not say when. Mr. Ibrahim said in the report his information came from high-ranking Senegalese officials.

Imam Musa al-Sadr is still the titular head of the Shi'ite High Islamic Council in Lebanon. He is also a founder of the Amal Shi'ite Movement.

He went to Libya in 1978 at the invitation of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. A few days after their arrival the Libyans announced that the three men had left the country for Rome, but the Italians never acknowledged their arrival, and all trace of them was lost.

The Libyans have always denied they were behind the disappearance, but the affair has poisoned relations between Libya and Lebanon, with the Lebanese accusing the Libyans and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in particular of "spiriting away" their spiritual leader.

Shi'ite activists, especially a group calling itself the "Sadr brigades", have hijacked several aircraft, attacked Libyan officials abroad and destroyed the Libyan Embassy in Beirut in a bid to secure the "return" of their leader and his fellow travellers.

Even Libyan support for Iran in the Gulf war with Iraq has not been enough to deflate Shi'ite hostility towards Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Beirut 'Explosive'; Fighting on Market Lines

NC271720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] The security situation remains explosive and violent clashes have been going on along the commerical market combat lines since 1625 today. Neighborhoods in Wadi Abu Jamil and Ayn al-Muraysah are coming under heavy fire from 81- and 120-mm mortars. We will bring you further details as we receive them.

Cease-Fire Declared; 3 Left Dead

NC271928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The bombardment of residential areas in Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq, Wadi Abu Jamil, and 'Ayn al-Muraysah stopped at 2100 today when a second cease-fire agreement took effect. This followed the violent fighting that broke out along Beirut's combat lines at 1630. The sudden shelling of the aforementioned districts left 3 people dead and 31 injured, all of whom have been taken to the American University Hospital. [passage omitted]

The clashes abated along all the combat lines at 2100, but machinegun fire is still being directed at the areas opposite those that were shelled. [passage omitted]

Fighting Resumes

NC272033 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] After the fighting on the commercial market and port combat lines abated at 2100, rockets and machine guns were used in other clashes that broke out along the science college, Saqi al-Hadath, and Al-'Amrusiyah lines. Gunmen in the southern suburb brought residential areas in East Beirut under artillery fire at 2245.

'Big' Explosion in 'Ayn al-Rummanah 28 July

NC280541 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0533 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] A big explosion occurred in 'Ayn al-Rummanah near the Star movie theater approximately 5 minutes ago. Smoke can be seen from all points in Beirut. Fires have broken out at the scene of the explosion, the cause of which is not yet known, although it might have been a booby-trapped car.

200 Kg TNT in Car Believed Cause

NC280638 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0620 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] According to our correspondent now at the scene of the explosion, the car involved is a Mercedes. The security sources believe it is a Mercedes rigged with 200 kg of TNT. It appears that a military expert has arrived on the scene and that he is investigating the causes of the explosion and its effects. Rescue operations are continuing.

32 Dead, 30 Buildings Damaged

NC280843 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The explosion in 'Ayn al-Rummanah this morning has claimed 32 dead and more than 100 injured. Of the dead, 25 bodies have been moved to hospitals so far. There are still some left under the debris. The rescue teams have managed to save 40 people who were trapped on balconies and rooftops because of the fire. These teams are still working to put out the fire and take care of the injured. [passage omitted]

According to our correspondents' reports, 30 buildings have been damaged by the explosion and the buildings closest to the scene of the incident have been partially destroyed. Health Minister Joseph al-Hashim, Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah, and acting governor of Jabal Lubnan Samih al-Sulh, who was sent by Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi, have inspected the area. Military Prosecutor General Fawzi Daghir and CWO Yusif Bitar, a military expert, have examined the booby-trapped car. The official investigation has started.

Hizballah Members Ransack Moroccan Embassy 25 July

NC251658 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The Moroccan Embassy in the B'ir Hasan area of Beirut today became the first victim of the King Hassan II-Peres meeting in Ifrane, Morocco. Despite the embassies' security department's precautions, in force at the embassy building since the meeting began, demonstrators broke into the embassy this afternoon, destroyed its contents, and set fire to the first and second floors of the building.

The demonstrators climbed over the walls, entered the embassy through one of the balconies, and tore down the picture of King Hassan II. They pulled down the Moroccan flag, burned it, and hoisted the Hizballah flag in its place. They scattered embassy papers, and destroyed the building's internal partition walls before setting fire to them. They shouted: Death to Hassan, death to Mubarak, and death to the shah of Jordan.

Correspondents on the spot reported that some men of religion who were participating in the demonstration called on those who were pulling down the interior walls of the building to desist, but they were not heeded. It should be pointed out that no embassy staff were in the building; the guards kept their distance and did not intervene. The demonstrators were estimated to number 5,000.

The demonstration began at 1515 in B'ir al-'Abd, then proceeded along the Kuwaiti Embassy road to B'ir Hasan. Latest reports say that the civil defense personnel have succeeded in extinguishing the fire in the building.

According to a report from the internal security forces, the demonstrators were openly carrying machine guns, hand grenades, and guns. When they left the building they were also carrying electrical appliances and typewriters, which they took to their cars. The efforts of the commander of the Burj al-Barajinah gendarmes to stop them were in vain. The four members of the embassy staff had been taken to an undisclosed destination before the arrival of the demonstrators.

Judge Demands Investigation

NC261857 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Judge Joseph Fraymah, the Cassation Court public prosecutor, has demanded that investigations be made into the attack on and burning of the Moroccan Embassy in Beirut.

Judge Frayhah has asked the commander of the Central Judicial Detachment, Lieutenant Colonel Antoine 'Abbud, to begin immediate inquiries. Patrols examined the scene of the incident and took some witnesses' statements.

Judge Frayhah also called for an extraordinary meeting on Monday [28 July] of the responsible security forces' commanders to be held in his office at the Justice Palace to review the results of the preliminary investigations.

Beirut Leaders Seek Compromise 'Behind Scenes'

NC271529 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Informed sources have disclosed to the Voice of Lebanon that steps are being taken behind the scenes between key political leaders in East and West Beirut to achieve a reasonable compromise and to emerge from the current political impasse.

These sources indicate that the efforts and meetings being fostered from Patriarch Sfayr's summer resort in Al-Diman are part of this process. They noted that these efforts have begun to yield limited results. In this respect, they point to Prime Minister Karami's recent patrial retreat from a previously intransigent position on the government's resignation, and his willingness to discuss alternative solutions.

50 Syrian Intelligence Officers Reportedly in Sidon

NC251755 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] According to information received from Sidon, the Syrian authorities have sent around 50 plainclothes intelligence officers to work with the Amal Movement, using the latter's offices. This has been done in a very secretive manner. The intelligence men arrived in groups, traveling in cars belonging to the Amal Movement, and were assigned to Amal offices in and around Sidon. It has been learned that their task is to monitor the movements of Yasir 'Arafat's supporters in the Sidon camps. The Syrian authorities are expected to send more intelligence officers to Sidon because Damascus believes that the decisive battle with 'Arafat's Palestinian supporters will take place there.

The reports add that the Syrian intelligence officers are inspecting Al-Nabatiyah and other Shi'ite villages in the guise of Amal Movement members. An Amal office has been set up in Sidon port to facilitate their work and to monitor the movements of Palestinians arriving by sea. It has also been learned that the Syrians are planning, in conjunction with Amal Movement and some Palestinian dissidents, to assassinate pro-'Arafat officials.

Members of the Syrian special forces and intelligence were seen today on the coastal road between Khaldah and Al-Jiyah. As these patrols were being carried out, Progressive Socialist Party gunmen in the area mobilized. The latter have not yet received any reply concerning their participation in patrols on the coastal road.

Source: Security To Include Sidon, Road to Damascus

NC271138 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] A source close to Damascus expects the Coordination Committee to approve the security plan for Beirut's southern suburb during its meeting tomorrow. Implementation of the plan will probably begin on Tuesday or Wednesday. According to this source, the second phase of the security plan will involve the coastal road southward to Sidon. The mountain road issue is also expected to be reviewed at this time. The same source believes that there will be serious discussion about the possibility of reopening the Beirut-Damascus road via Galerie Sim'an, Al-Hazimibyah, Al-Jumhur, Al-Kahhalah, and Dahr al-Wahsh in the next phase of the plan.

Syrian Forces Reportedly Enter Khaldah Port

NC261133 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] According to our information, tension and a state of alert prevail among the ranks of the socialists after members of the Syrian forces this morning entered Khaldah port, which is under the control of the Progressive Socialist Party. It should be noted that Junblatt has asked his gunmen to remove themselves from patrols jointly undertaken with Syrians along the coastal road between Khaldah and Al-Awwali.

Interior Minister, Birri Report on Security Plan

NC251242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting was held today at the home of Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, to discuss security issues. The meeting, which ended at 1315, was attended by Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi; Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, director general of the Internal Security Forces; Staff Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, Army chief of staff; and Colonel Lutfi Jabir, director of the Army's Administration Department. The participants focused their attention on ways to implement the security plan.

In a statement following the meeting, Dr al-Rasi said that all the parties had responded positively to the efforts being made to ensure implementation of the security plan in the southern suburb. He added: This security plan, God willing, will be successfully put into force without obstruction from any party. He emphasized that the final touches have been made and the plan is now ready. It will be submitted to the Coordination Committee on Monday [28 July] at which time a decision on the plan's effective date will be made.

Asked if the plan will be put into force next week, Minister al-Rasi replied: Yes, God willing, but it is up to the members of the Coordination Committee to decide when.

Responding to a question on whether additional personnel from the Internal Security Forces will take part in the southern suburb's plan, Minister al-Rasi said: Adequate personnel from the Internal Security Forces will indeed participate. As for the Syrian observers, they will be present although contacts must still be undertaken to make sure of this matter.

In his own statement following today's meeting, Minister Birri affirmed: I believe that all the arrangements and technical matters related to the number and details [of the security force] have been completed. The announcement of the plan's zero hour is not our concern. It is the responsibility of the Coordination Committee, which is scheduled to meet on Monday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Karami.

Asked if he will be present at the Coordination Committee's meeting, Minister Birri replied: No.

Responding to a question on the number of Internal Security Forces' personnel to be involved in the plan's implementation, Birri said: To be precise, today's meeting has set up a committee, which will include a gendarme officer and another Army officer, in an attempt to accurately determine this number. In principle, it will involve at least 200 men. He added that immobile posts, manned by Army and Internal Security Forces' personnel, will be set up, particularly in the main streets. Patrols will also be instituted, and they will be authorized to set up mobile roadblocks.

As for the Syrian observers, Minister Birri stated: These observers have two roles to play. The first involves the camps, and the second is related to assisting the regular force.

Kan'an Discusses Plan With Birri, Fadlallah

NC270613 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an visited Minister Nabih Birri yesterday. He was accompanied by a number of Syrian observers. The meeting was also attended by Amal Movement leaders Abu 'Ali al-Dirani, Abu 'Ali Hammud, Qabalan Qabalan, and Abu Hasan Dabbah. Discussion centered on matters related to the security plan for Beirut's southern suburb, which is due to be implemented this week. According to informed sources, the plan will be implemented on Wednesday [30 July]. However, the Coordination Committee is scheduled to meet tomorrow to fix an exact date.

Brig Gen Kan'an later visited scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah to discuss matters related to this security plan. Sources close to Fadlallah yesterday reaffirmed his adherence to the stand that a security plan for the suburb was unnecessary. However, they added, no one will obstruct the plan if a decision is made to implement it.

In a statement issued yesterday, Hizballah said that one of its delegations had recently met with Brig Gen Ghazi Kan'an to discuss the political situation in Lebanon and the region, as well as the dimensions of the Peres visit to Morocco. The discussion also touched on the security in the capital and the question of the southern suburb's security. The statement noted that the Hizballah delegation had presented its views on the security measures that are to be extended to the suburb. The delegation also emphasized that Hizballah is very eager to ensure the security of people in all areas. It believes that efforts must be devoted to confronting the United States and Israel, the internal situation in Lebanon, and the capitulationist schemes in the region.

Leaves for 'New Instructions'

NC261626 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an left for Damascus today to hold consultations and receive new instructions.

Junblatt Leaves for Damascus 28 July; Skaf Returns

NC280849 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 0800 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt left for Damascus today to meet with the Syrian vice president, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, for his Moscow trip. Meanwhile, Minister Joseph Skaf returned from Damascus to Zahlah. Observers believe that his participation in the opposition governmental committee is unlikely.

Karami on Resignation, Syria, Aid to Press

NC251416 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has expressed his readiness to discuss an alternative to a mass resignation or to shortening the term of office so as to find a way out of the current critical situation. He said that the term of office may be shortened through an amendment to the Constitution, and added that the resignation of the cabinet alone is bound to add more complexity to the situation and cause a breach in authority. Karami commended Syria's role in Lebanon and stressed the need to establish strong relations and reach an understanding with Syria, particularly now that Lebanon is caught up between the sea on one side and Israel on the other.

Speaking at a reception for the press association delegation led by press dean Muhammad al-Ba'albakki, Karami lauded the Lebanese press and praised the press dean's response to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. He suggested the formation of a committee to study the demands of the association and to guarantee a subsidy for the press, saying that he was ready to sign any decree issued by the Information Ministry designed to increase financial support for the association.

Prime Minister Karami also received Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran; they reviewed the political and security situation. [passage omitted]

Hizballah Protests to Iran Over Syrian Plan

NC271748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] According to highly placed sources in West Beirut, Syrian intelligence officers have been helping Amal gunmen remove roadblocks and ramparts on the Airport Road and at the Shatila junction. The Syrian officers have gone so far as to get involved in the construction of fortifications between the Al-Rasul al-'Azam Mosque and Qasr al-Mashnuq. Their goal is to protect these areas from Palestinian snipers should fighting again erupt in the camps.

In another development, the same sources note that Hizballah's ulema and scholars have voiced their rejection of any extension of the security plan to the southern suburb, and their position has been conveyed to the Iranian authorities. Hizballah officials have told the Iranians about Syria's insistence on broadening the scope of the plan, which they feel will wipe out Islamic fundamentalist trends in implementation of Syrian promises to the West.

Israelis Reportedly Deploy Vehicles in South

NC271431 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] According to information from southern Lebanon, the Israeli enemy has deployed about 10 vehicles in the Al-Tayyibah Triangle and at its position in Bani Hayyan in the central sector. These reports indicate that the action is a precautionary measure to prevent attacks by the national resistance.

Lahd Denies Withdrawals, Assails Syrian Presence

JN261613 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] There will never be a foothold for the Syrians in Jazzin or in the area south of Al-Awwali, and there will be no withdrawals from Hasbayyah and Kawkabah, but a readiness to advance when regional circumstances allow. This is what Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], told *Al-Nahar al-'Arabi wa Al-Duwali* magazine. Maj Gen Lahd affirmed that the ASL's positions are fortified against any penetration from outside although he expects further military escalation following the Syrian military deployment in West Beirut and in the Mashgharah area. At the same time, he affirmed that the ASL is ready for any eventuality, and that Syria's infiltration in these areas will not affect the ASL's position.

Asked about his position on the Syrian forces' entry into West Beirut, Maj Gen Lahd said: I support those who denounced that entry, especially since all of us know that the idea of entrenching security is only a pretext used by the Syrians to dominate and control Lebanon through their military presence. Regarding rumors about a withdrawal by the ASL from some areas, Maj Gen Lahd said: Some people are talking about Israeli withdrawals, while there is only a small IDF presence, and the ASL is in control of the area, adding: This army will not retreat, but will advance when circumstances permit. Maj Gen Lahd also stressed that nothing will prevent the expansion of the area controlled by the ASL if the appropriate circumstances arise.

Asked about the possibility of finding a solution to the Lebanese issue by giving the UN emergency forces a larger role, Maj Lahd said: There will be no solution in the south or in Lebanon as long as the Syrian Army occupies three-fourths of the Lebanese territory, and there will never be a solution as long as the Syrians continue their presence in Lebanon. Regarding Western and Israeli accusations that Syria stands behind many international terrorist actions, Maj Gen Lahd said: It seems that Syria has played a major role in many terrorist acts in the world. Therefore, I believe that the factors for a war are there and that a war between Syria and Israel will occur some time in the future because of terrorism.

Army Attempt To Storm Bishopric Foiled

NC261407 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The security situation suffered a setback on the Ra's al-Nab'-Primo combat line at noon today following an attempt to storm the bishopric in Ra's al-Nab'. Fierce clashes involving the use of rockets and 12.7-mm machine guns lasted 30 minutes.

The Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Military Bureau said that the Army attacked at 1355 with RPG-7's and heavy-caliber machineguns. The attack was repulsed and the attackers suffered casualties.

Meanwhile, security committee sources said that an RPG fell at the French maternity hospital at 1400, and was followed by two other projectiles at 1410. This was followed by an attempt to infiltrate the bishopric in Ra's al-Nab'. The security committee stepped in and calmed the situation. After this, sniper fire prevailed on the Ra's al-Nab'-Primo combat line.

'Violent' Explosion Reportedly in Tyre Village

NC271958 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] A violent explosion occurred in front of the Ma'rakah Mosque in Tyre District on Saturday night when Amal Movement officials and members were deliberating the appointment of a military official in the region. Our correspondent has reported that ambulances roamed Tyre this morning, calling on citizens to donate blood. Meanwhile, Ma'rakah has been cordoned off to prevent any reports on the results of the explosion from being leaked.

Amal Announces Formation of 'Committee of Inquiry'

NC241533 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Statement issued by the Fifth Section of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau in Beirut on 24 July]

[Text] An expanded meeting of the camps coordination committee, attended by all committee members and by the Syrian observers, was held at the Amal Political Security Bureau at 1030. During the meeting, it was decided to form a committee of inquiry, made up of Amal member Ghassan Khurays, Syrian observer Major Walid Hasanat, Army Captain Walid Sukkariyah, and Palestinian National Salvation Front member Naji.

The committee began its work immediately and made a field visit to check up on the security situation. The committee will meet daily in the operations room set up for it in the Al-Mashnuq area. The committee will hold an evaluation meeting at 1900 today.

U.S. Hostage Released by Islamic Jihad

Handed Over in Lebanon

NC261220 Paris AFP in English 1209 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, July 26 (AFP) — Reverend Martin Lawrence Jenco, a U.S. hostage held by the Moslem extremist Islamic al-Jihad group for 19 months, was with Syrian authorities here after being released Saturday in a village in Lebanon's Syrian-controlled Al-Biqa' valley, official Syrian sources said.

In Beirut, Islamic al-Jihad had announced in a statement to the Lebanese newspaper *Al-Nahar* earlier on Saturday that they were releasing Rev. Jenco, 50, on account of his poor health.

He was handed over to Syrian forces in Sadd al-Qir'awn village, 79 kilometers (50 miles) east of Beirut at 10:00 A.M (0700 GMT). The Syrian troops then took him to their local headquarters in 'Anjar, some 58 kilometers (36 miles) east of Beirut, press correspondents in the region said.

Received by U.S Ambassador

JN261435 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1418 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received U.S. Ambassador to Syria William Eagleton this afternoon and handed him Father Lawrence Jenco, who was kidnapped in Lebanon. Al-Shar' conveyed President al-Asad's congratulations on Father Jenco's release and his return safe and sound. Al-Shar' stressed that Syria will continue its efforts to seek the release of the other kidnap victims in Lebanon.

Father Jenco expressed his thanks and gratitude to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and to the Syrian forces in Lebanon for the efforts to seek his release. He also said that he is confident that Syria will pursue its sincere efforts until all the other kidnap victims in Lebanon are released.

Reagan's Thanks Noted

JN270730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Washington — In a statement issued today, President Reagan expressed thanks to the Syrian Arab Government for helping to expedite the release of Father Lawrence Jenco after 19 months of captivity in Lebanon.

Jenco Makes Statement, Leaves

JN270929 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0902 GMT 27 Jul

[Text] Damascus, 27 Jul (SANA) — Father Lawrence Jenco has expressed his thanks and gratitude for the efforts exerted by Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad to secure his release. This came in a statement to journalists before departing Damascus International Airport for his country today. [passage indistinct]

Jordanian King Arrives, Meets With Al-Asad

JN261132 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived in Damascus at 1215 today on an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. President Hafiz al-Asad led those who received his majesty the king at Damascus International Airport. [passage omitted on reception ceremonies]

Following the reception ceremonies, the president and his majesty the king left in an official motorcade for the guest palace where they held a meeting which was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. It was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Roayl Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, and Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah.

His majesty the king is accompanied by an official Jordanian delegation comprising Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; Industry, Trade, and Supply Minister Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir; Finance Minister Dr Hanna 'Awdah; Transportation Minister Raja'i al-Dajani; Central Bank Governor Husayn al-Qasim; and Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Khurays.

Al-Asad, Husayn Hold Closed Talks

JN261857 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan began at 1815 today when they held a closed session at the presidential palace. Talks focused on the situation in the region in light of current developments and issues of common interest.

On another level, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Jordan's Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i at 1730 today. The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim and Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah. During the meeting talks dwelt on issues of common interest.

A discussion session was held today at 1830 between the Syrian Arab delegation under the chairmanship of Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the Jordanian delegation under the chairmanship of Zayd al-Rifa'i. Discussions were attended on the Syrian Arab side by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Dr Salim Y[illegible], Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, Foreign Minist[illegible]aruq al-Shar', Transportation Minister Yusuf Ahmad, Supp[illegible] and Internal Trade Minister Riyad al-Haj Khalil, Presidential Affairs Minister Wahib Fadil, Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Muhammad al-'Imadi, Finance Minister Dr Gahtan al-Suyufi, Industry Minister 'Ali al-Tarabulsi, Syrian Ambassador to Jordan Majid Abu Salih, Central Bank Deputy

Governor Dr Hisham Mitwalli, and Central Bank Assistance Deputy Governor Na'im Sha'ar.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; Industry, Trade, and Supplies Minister Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir; Transportation Minister Raja'i al-Dajani; Finance Minister Dr Hanna 'Awdah; Central Bank Governor Husayn al-Qasim; and Jordanian Ambassador to Syria 'Ali Khurays.

During this session the two sides assessed economic and trade cooperation. The two sides also discussed trade cooperation regarding joint companies, and other economic issues of interest to the two fraternal countries. The two sides stressed the importance of the development attained through cooperation in various fields and the need to develop the positive results attained in economic and trade fields.

The Syrian delegation under Dr al-Kasm and the Jordanian delegation under Al-Rifa'i will continue their talks tomorrow to follow up discussion on the issues. Attention will be focused on cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Al-Kasm, Al-Rifa'i Talk

JN270829 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i at 1000 today. During the meeting they discussed various topics of interst to the two fraternal countries.

Discuss Trade, Other Issues

JN271213 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] At 1100 today, the Syrian side led by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i resumed the second session of talks in the presence of members of the Jordanian and Syrian delegations. The Syrian-Jordanian discussion in this session centered on studying proposed topics to promote trade by increasing the volume of goods exchanged and implementing the concluded agreements. The talks also centered onways to develop the activities of the joint Syrian-Jordanian companies and reinforce the formulas for economic coordination and integration.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the steps that have been taken to fulfill the requirements of the two countries in various spheres of economic and trade cooperation and the interests of the one Arab people in the two fraternal countries.

Al-Asad Gives Banquet

JN270607 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad hosted a dinner banquet at Al-Dimashqiyah Hall yesterday evening in honor of His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal which was attended by the delegation accompanying his majesty, as well as Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the deputy prime ministers, the ministers, and heads of the diplomatic missions in Damascus.

Final Session of Talks Held

JN271340 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Louis Faris report from Damascus]

[Excerpt] The closed meetings between President Hafiz al-Asad and King Husayn were resumed this morning in a final session held at the presidential palace in Al-Muhajirin. The session was in progress at the time of this newscast.

A Syrian source said the talks dealt with the situation in the region, developments in the Arab arena, and bilateral relations. It is believed the two leaders are holding talks on developments resulting from Peres' visit to Morocco, Jordan's mediation between Syria and Iraq, and U.S. Vice President George Bush's tour of the region, in addition to other issues of common concern. [passage omitted]

Summit Ends; Husayn Leaves

JN271623 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Louis Faris report from Damascus]

[Excerpt] The fourth Syrian-Jordanian summit this year ended this evening and King Husayn left for Amman. He was accorded an official sendoff at the airport. President Hafiz al-Asad led those who sent him off.

The two leaders held a final closed meeting at the presidential palace in Al-Muhajirin this morning. This meeting lasted more than 4 hours, after which they attended a working dinner banquet. Neither side released any statements. They said the talks dealt with a number of issues pertaining to the situation in the region, developments in the Arab arena, and relations between Syria and Jordan. [passage omitted]

Bush Begins Mideast Tour; Arrival Noted

JN271542 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1522 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Occupied Palestine — U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in occupied Palestine today at the beginning of his tour of a number of countries in the region. Bush will hold talks with Zionist officials on relations between the United States and the Zionist entity and on promoting a U.S. settlement in the region.

In addition, the results of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to the Moroccan king will be discussed.

Tour To Impose Deals on Arabs

JN270811 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Bush's Tour of the Area," *Al-Thawrah* says: The new tour of the area by U.S. Vice President George Bush has one slogan; namely, attempt to widen the circle of capitulation and force unilateral deals on the Arabs.

It was no coincidence that the treasonous step made by the king of Morocco represented by his hosting the prime minister of the Zionist entity in Ifrane and holding with him a number of sessions of conspiratory talks, paved the way for the Bush trip. This treason is American in its preparation and timing, because the United States seeks through it to spread the capitulationist line of Camp David and plunge the region once again into choas and instability.

Through this approach, the United States seeks to save the capitulationist line from its present crisis and inject it with new blood to enable it to dominate the Arab region. Herein lies what may be labeled the American impotency. The United States is under the illusion that the falling of some into the quagmire of treason may make the Arab cause fall apart and thus open the road for Israel to realize its aggressive goals. The paper concludes by saying: These are merely faulty calculations, because as a matter of fact, the history and geography of the area are dictated by its steadfast masses rather than by the deviationists and dropouts, as these are ultimately bound to lose everything.

'Economic Camp David' Sought

JN271707 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Palestine Broadcast:"Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation: King Hassan II has claimed his talks with Peres were an attempt to convince him of the Arab peace plan which was adopted by the second Fes summit and that the talks failed because Peres rejected two demands. However, Nimrod Novik, Peres' adviser, denied King Hassan II's claim by saying Hassan II and Peres did not disclose anything about the talks held in Morocco.

Actually, all signs show that what took place between Hassan II and Peres in Morocco was an economic Camp David accord based on a previous Peres proposal, which was supported by Washington and which called for applying a new Marshall plan in the Middle East. Hassan II met with Peres not for the sake of a settlement, not for the Palestine question, nor for any other aim apart from one thing, namely, to normalize relations between Morocco and Israel to gain U.S. satisfaction and eocnomic aid. In other words, Hassan II played the role of Judas Iscariot and decided to sell Palestine and its cause for a cheap price.

The Hassan II-Peres meeting was just a phase of a normalization process which has been continuing for some time, as proven by the Zionist entity's announcement about previous arrangements for a visit by a Moroccan agricultural delegation to Israel at the invitation of the Israeli assistant agriculture minister, who visited Morocco 1 month before Peres' visit. During this visit he met with Moroccan officials.

Moreover, what has been said so far about the aims of U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to the region proves the existence of a U.S. attempt to expand the framework of an economic Camp David agreement on the pretext that a secure future for the region, that is, a future achieving U.S. strategic and economic objectives, requires an economic boom and peace.

So the United States could impose its policy, it recently pursued comprehensive economic blackmail against Arabs, which did not even spare the rulers of Egypt and Morocco. The United States will put off extending economic aid to Egypt and Morocco until it imposes an eocnomic Camp David situation, and until it expands its framework to include other Arab countries. This is the mission for which Bush has come to the region. The Hassan II-Peres meeting in Morocco, decided on in Washington, was a planned prelude to this mission.

AL-BA'TH Links Tour to Moroccan Step

JN280653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 28 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *Al-Ba'th* comments on Bush's visit and the King Hassan-Peres meeting. The paper says: In statements to the Israeli press, the Moroccan regime's foreign minister has stated that the meeting between King Hassan II and enemy prime minister Shim'on Peres in Ifrane was successful, contrary to the king's claim, and that other meetings between King Hassan and Peres will take place in the future. The proof that the Ifrane meeting was successful is the Moroccan foreign minister's admitting that King Hassan II has a document which he received from Peres on the so-called settlement in the region and that this document contains 10 points. Press reports about these 10 points irrefutably show that King Hassan II's meeting with Peres had been well prepared at the highest levels and that more than one international party participated in its preparation. We would not be exaggerating if we say that some of these parties are Arabs who pant after U.S.-Israeli solutions. This meeting coincides with U.S. Vice President George Bush's arrival to our region.

Al-Ba'th adds: This timing refutes the Moroccan king's claims that Washington had nothing to do with the Ifrane meeting and confirms the fact that there is a new conspiracy that the U.S. Administration is feverishly seeking to implement. The course of events in various locations in the region reflect the reality of the U.S. stand and show that Bush's tour is not a mission to become acquainted with stands, as the U.S. Administration had claimed, but to prepare for the beginning of the conspiracy in the field, through which Washington seeks to generalize the Camp David policy and impose the U.S.-Israeli solution, particularly on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Radio Reports 'Ayn al-Rummanah Explosion

JN281034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] In Beirut, a terrible explosion occurred in 'Ayn al-Rummanah in East Beirut this morning. Initial reports noted that 32 persons were killed and 120 wounded when a booby-trapped car exploded.

Bush, Peres Address State Reception in Jerusalem

TA271110 [Editorial Report] Jerusalem Domestic Service and Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1001 GMT on 27 July begin live coverage of the state reception for visiting U.S. Vice President George Bush at the Rose Garden opposite the Knesset building in Jerusalem. Bush and his wife Barbara are initially greeted by Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel and his wife and then Bush proceeds to greet Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and his wife Sonia. The U.S. and Israeli anthems are played and a 19-gun salute is given in his honor. The U.S. vice president then proceeds to review the honor guard.

At 1016 GMT Prime Minister Shim'on Peres takes the podium and begins his remarks in English by saying that "the people of Israel welcome you with open arms, deep feelings, and sincere friendship. We welcome you as an outstanding leader of your nation. We welcome you as a representative of a nation whose friendship we cherish and for whom our friendship is unqualified. We welcome you as the senior emissary of the Reagan administration that has gone a long way in enabling us to defend ourselves and in lending a firm supportive hand to the search for peace."

Peres goes on to say that Israel greets Bush as a real friend "who has played a critical role in bringing home sons from afar, in the struggle against international terrorism, in strengthening U.S.-Israeli relations and in the search for peace." He adds that from the United States today a "ray of freedom, of generosity, of a desire for global and regional peace shines brightly upon all. We, on our part, offer you the sunshine of Jerusalem, the ancient capital, the city of prayer." Peres ends his remarks by welcoming Bush in English and in Hebrew.

At 1019 GMT Vice President George Bush takes the podium and begins his remarks in English by saying "it has been said that Israel is the only state in the world which speaks with the same tongue, upholds the same faith, and inhabits the same land as it did 3,000 years ago. And yet, though ancient, Israel is also a new nation, founded on the highest ideals of man, democracy, freedom, and faith; the same ideals on which the United States of America was founded. And, so, it is with pleasure that I am here today to begin a 3-day visit to this both new and ancient country."

Bush goes on to enumerate the various ideals shared by the two countries, saying that "we are both committed to democracy, we are both committed to advancing the rights of all mankind, we are both peace-loving people, and we both find our ethics in the common body of teaching derived from the Scriptures." Bush goes on to say that "particularly in the last 5 years there has been a blossoming of the relationship between our countries" in commerce, defense, education, medicine, and many other areas. The U.S. vice president then goes on to quote statements by Peres, Shamir, and the late Ben-Gurion lauding relations between the two countries.

Bush notes that the United States would like to see peace come to this region, would like to see "Israel's neighbors accept Israel's right to exist and make peace," and it would like to see the time when no one will fight over Jerusalem and when all people will go there in peace and brotherhood. "And I know this is your goal, Mr Prime Minister," Bush adds, "and just this last week, in your mission to Morocco you have shown again your dedication to peace, and that mission captured the imagination of everybody in my country. I can't think of any better time to have come here to say once again that we in America will do all we can to help bring peace to the Middle East."

Bush concludes by saying he is looking forward to his talks with Peres, Shamir, and members of the government, and to touring Israel and demonstrating "in every way I can that our two democracies are brothers, are partners in building the future of peace, prosperity, and dignity for all men everywhere — the future that we both dream of, work for, and pray to God shall come to this earth."

The U.S. Vice President ends his remarks at 1024 GMT and, along with his wife, proceeds to greet a reception line of Israeli dignitaries. Live coverage ends at 1030 GMT and both radios resume regular broadcasting.

Peres Position Documents at Morocco Summit Outlined

TA261910 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari]

[Text] We have discovered that there was some degree of misunderstanding around the meeting in Ifrane: King Hassan II and his advisers understood that Peres was planning to come armed with an announcement on a change in the Israeli position, and at least one of the king's advisers thought that over the past few weeks Peres was pressuring for the meeting so that he could come out with an initiative leading to negotiations, which would soon lead to the cancellation of the rotation and perhaps even to elections. This explains the tone of disappointment coming this evening from the Moroccans, who claim that the monarch will no longer hold meetings on such a level, certainly not with Yitzhaq Shamir, unless they offer firm substance. Other contacts will naturally continue. The Moroccans also claim that the premature leak on the trip put limitations on the king from the start, forcing him to adhere closely to the Fes plan.

Peres brought the king two position papers: The first paper contained an offer for the king to join him in proclaiming the coming year a year of negotiations, in the course of which all hostilities in the region would be suspended and a conference would be held in Morocco on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Peres promised that Israel would not annex the territories in the course of these negotiations and that the question of sovereignty would be determined through these negotiations.

Hassan rejected the proposal to issue such a declaration, emphasizing that he was only authorized to examine the bounds of what is possible, without entering into negotiations because he has no power of attorney to speak for the Arab nation. He stressed, nevertheless, that the Fes resolutions mention recognition of Israel's right to exist.

The second paper Peres presented at Ifrane had 10 clauses, and the hosts described it as an interesting document which they promised to relay to the other Arab leaders in their messages.

What does that document include? This Israeli document stated, and this is our own liberal translation, that the difficulty in reaching a solution does not result from unbridgeable positions but from the lack of desire to enter into a dialogue that would lead to a compromise and an arrangement. Peres promised that upon his return he would meet with, quote — authentic representatives — unquote, of the Palestinians to examine ways to achieve peace. In the document, Peres declared that Israel is ready to hold discussions with representatives of the Arab countries and Palestinians who want peace and renounce terrorism and violence. According to the document, in their negotiations, the parties will present their positions on peace, security, and the future of the Palestinians, and Peres agreed that such negotiations could be held in an international framework or forum agreed upon in advance. The document also mentions the need to take speedy action to make peace in the troubled Middle East and to resolve every aspect of the Palestinian problem through political means. The paper also contains a pledge that freedom of religious practice will be honored in the holy sites. This article was copied from the Fes plan.

Hassan expected Peres to reaffirm his readiness to return territories in exchange for peace, but the prime minister was only prepared to state once again that there are two opinions on this matter in Israel and that when the time comes, the people will be called upon to decide which one will previal. In other words, there was no written mention of the PLO or Palestinian self-determination; rather, the document presented the well-known Israeli position in a softer language.

10-Point Paper Outlined

TA270820 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] It has now become apparent that the prime minister suggested that King Hassan declare "a year of negotiations," a year during which all violence in the region would be halted and the sides involved in the dispute would make every effort to reach negotiations through political means in order to settle the dispute.

In addition, Peres presented Hassan with a document which his aides had prepared in Israel in coordination with Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Abba Eban. This document contains the following points:

— The future of the territories will be determined in negotiations.

— Israel will not annex the territories.

— Israel is not prepared to withdraw completely from the territories.

— Israel does not accept the establishment of a Palestinian state.

— The Palestinian problem will be solved through peaceful means.

— An "international forum" to accompany the peace negotiations will be set up with the agreement of both sides.

— Israel is not prepared to negotiate with the PLO; rather, it is prepared to negotiate with Palestinians from the territories and elsewhere who are not avowed members of the PLO. Israel is willing to hold talks with "authentic Palestinians," who seek peace and oppose terrorism.

— The negotiations to solve the Palestinian problem will be conducted with the help of Jordan.

— Israel accepts the principle of freedom of religious practice for the three religions in Jerusalem. Free access to the holy sites will be given, but Jerusalem will remain under Israeli sovereignty.

— King Hassan will provide his good offices in organizing a meeting in Morocco between the parties for the purpose of conducting negotiations. [passage omitted on the proposed Arab summit and whom Peres will brief on his meeting with Hassan]

Shamir Interviewed

TA261135 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0805 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yosi 'Abadi — recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] ['Abadi] With the political tension now existing in Israel, do you not fear that people will think that you seem displeased by the successes of Shim'on Peres?
[Shamir] Everybody knows that I cannot be accused of narrow-mindedness. My view, as I see it, is that I do not want to decrease the value of the meeting. At the same time, it is our duty not to exaggerate the importance and weight of meetings of this type, if only for the simple, clear reason that Arab countries must not be given the feeling that they are entitled to collect some recompense from us for the very fact of a meeting with them being held. They must know that they must meet with Israel and its representatives, they must talk, speak, that is something required by the reality and the contents and results should be regarded as the main point.

['Abadi] What recompense has been demanded from us for this meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and Shim'on Peres?
[Shamir] I am not speaking about this meeting or about collecting a payment for every meeting, but the Arabs should not have the feeling that they are entitled to demand and collect payment for every meeting held with them.

['Abadi] Beyond the meeting itself, the importance of the meeting itself, a visit by an Israeli prime minister to an Arab country, does that meeting have any other advantages or possible results?
[Shamir] There could be results, but that remains to be seen and I think that in general such visits, both by Arab leaders here and Israeli leaders to Arab countries, are positive events per se, but

we should not regard them as historic events and we should not exaggerate their importance.

['Abadi] Did you also say that to the prime minister when he briefed you on the visit?
[Shamir] We do not use such language and I think he understands my views.

['Abadi] Should such an issue, meetings of this type with King Hassan of Morocco, be within the field of action of a prime minister or a foreign minister?
[Shamir] Regarding his authority, the prime minister is the same as the head of state of the regime in Morocco. Of course, Cabinet members can accompany the prime minister, too, but it is not imperative.

['Abadi] Who will deal with such issues in the government you are to establish in October? You, or Shim'on Peres?
[Shamir] Generally speaking, such matters are dealt with by both the prime minister and the foreign minister.

['Abadi] Did you find anything new in the positions presented in the summit between Peres and King Hassan of Morocco?
[Shamir] There was nothing new in them because the king himself said that he expresses the Arab consensus and the Arab consensus, as presented by the king, is the Fes program. I have great doubts about whether our public in Israel at present knows the contents of that program. What does the Fes program say? Almost without mentioning the name Israel, in all its clauses it says that Israel must withdraw from all the territories conquered in 1967, including East Jerusalem. It says a Palestinian state, whose capital will be Jerusalem, must be established. It claims that all the settlements established since 1967 must be disbanded. In other words, we can say that that program does not demand Israel's destruction, and today it is not generally the custom or habit in the Arab world to speak in such terms. There is a change in terminology here; but, in fact, the demands are aimed at an extreme weakening of Israel to the point of making it impossible for Israel to exist.

['Abadi] The king of Morocco is insisting on that foundation. If you were faced with this, would you go to Morocco, on the basis of what was said in the talks between Peres and Hassan?
[Shamir] Look, in the national unity government, we have announced that we are ready to go into direct negotiations with Arab countries without any preconditions. Therefore, we cannot dictate to them what their demands are, just as they cannot dictate to us what our demands are and what our reactions are to their demands. Of course, the Fes program cannot be accepted at all by anybody in Israel and this must be remembered.

['Abadi] Did you consider accompanying the prime minister to that summit in Ifrane?
[Shamir] It was not proposed to me and I did not think about it.

['Abadi] Relations between you and the prime minister have recently involved crises such as Moda'i's dismissal, the establishment of a state inquiry commission on the Shin Bet affair; how has that affected the relations themselves between you and Shim'on Peres?
[Shamir] These are not personal crises and they have no effect on the personal relations. They are crises between the two main partners in the government, the Likud and the Alignment.

['Abadi] That is, you think Peres' reasoning on all those crises was absolutely practical, it had no connection with the impending rotation?
[Shamir] The rotation is also part of the confrontation between the Alignment and the Likud.

['Abadi] For example, do you think the affair of Yitzhaq Moda'i's dismissal has any connection with the rotation, or does it involve just the affair itself, a minister's behavior and his resignation afterward?
[Shamir] Look, such matters cannot be regarded — or it is impossible not to regard them as having a connection with the rotation.

['Abadi] After you take over the post of prime minister and come up against a similar problem, will you, for instance, behave as Shim'on Peres did and try to dismiss a minister if he expresses himself as did Moda'i?
[Shamir] Well, I cannot speculate now about what I will or will not do. I will act as I see fit when the time comes.

['Abadi] But, in principle, you are not opposed to such a method of acting in certain situations in which a minister expresses himself in an extremist way?
[Shamir] I cannot now judge just how I will act in this or that situation, but, from the aspect of a prime minister's authority, such a thing is possible. There is just the coalition consideration here, because we are cooperating in a government with a unique composition and this must always be considered and decisions made accordingly.

['Abadi] Mr Shamir, on the issue of the Shin Bet affair, will you agree to be interrogated by the police?
[Shamir] I have expressed my opinion in the Cabinet, that, in this case, after all this affair has been through, after certain people foiled the possibility of an internal, secret investigation, I would have preferred to use Clause 7 of the police codes which permits what is, it is true, a police investigation, but under certain conditions that to a great extent enable special secrecy and consideration for the nature of the affair.

['Abadi] What does this mean with regard to your status in this investigation?
[Shamir] I am not speaking about my status at all. I am speaking about those people who are to be investigated. I am not thinking about myself at all in these cases.

['Abadi] In any event, if the police ask to interrogate you, will you accede?
[Shamir] I see no difficulty in answering any question put to me by the police.

['Abadi] Do you have any link now with Shin Bet head Avraham Shalom, are the relations between you as good as ever?
[Shamir] Definitely. I have relations with him and, altogether, I am close to those matters and I maintain good relations with the entire Shin Bet establishment.

Peres Briefs Cabinet

TA271019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres briefed the Cabinet this morning on his talks with King Hassan of Morocco. Our political correspondent reports that most of the ministers congratulated Mr Peres on his trip. Minister Arens took issue with Shim'on Peres' willingness not to annex Judaea and Samaria during the process of negotiations. Alignment ministers retorted that this position is based upon the government's basic guidelines.

Following the session Minister Qatzav told our political correspondent that the prime minister's statements in Morocco were made with the Cabinet's knowledge and were in accordance with its basic guidelines. However, he expressed sorrow that he could not foresee a political development which would enable a continuation of the talks.

Further on Briefing

TA271555 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] In his talks with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, King Hassan of Morocco did not raise the question of the future of Jerusalem, as contained in the Fes program. This is what Mr Peres reported to the ministers today at the Cabinet session. The prime minister also highlighted Hassan's remarks that Israel's right to exist in accepted and secure borders must be recognized. Here is a report on the Cabinet session by Refa'el Mann:

Today Prime Minister Shim'on Peres gave the ministers several details which had not previously been publicized on the contents of his talks in Ifrane last week. It is ture that the Moroccan position papers do contain the demand to withdraw from the territories, negotiations with the PLO, and the establishment of a Palestinian state. However, Peres saw fit to point out that the demand contained in the Fes program regarding Jerusalem was not mentioned at all by Hassan, although, according to the Arab position, it is intended to be the capital of the independent Palestinian state. Another point is that Hassan specifically said that Israel and its right to accepted and secure borders must be recognized.

Peres told the ministers: The meeting in Ifrane was in the nature of a beginning, it will have a continuation. Hassan, he said, by the very fact of the meeting, deviated from the Arab position that states: Accept our position first, only after that will we sit down with you at a table. He said that Hassan had warned the Israeli prime minister: Even now, several million young Arabs are living under your rule; they have nationalist aspirations which have no expression; in the absence of a flag and nationalist rights, it will be difficult to stop them from turning to the path of terrorism out of frustration. Therefore, a peaceful accomodation must be found.

Peres detailed the position papers he himself had taken there. Details about them have already been publicized over the last 24 hours and, in this context, the Israeli willingness to conduct negotiations with representatives of the Arab countries and peace-loving Palestinians who reject violence and terrorism. The negotiations may be conducted with international accompaniment.

All the ministers from all the parties who asked for the right to speak after the prime minister's briefing praised the visit and emphasized its great importance. Ministers Ari'el Sharon and Hayim Corfu only pointed out that there was a lack of balance in the joint communique issued at the end of the talks: The communique mainly explains Hassan's adherence to the Fes program, without mentioning a specific Israeli popsition on how to further the peace process.

Minister Moshe Arens wanted to know on what basis Peres promised Hassan that Israeli sovereignty would not be imposed on the territories until the negotiations. The prime minister explained that the reference was to a commitment fitting in with the national unity government's basic guidelines and, in reply to another question, he said this was only binding on the current government.

As stated, beyond this there was praise for the meeting in Ifrane. Minister Yitzhaq Navon proposed the text of the conclusion [sikum] according to which the Cabinet expresses satisfaction at the meeting in Morocco and supports the continuation of the peace attempts. The prime minister expressed the hope that the meeting would also have a positive effect on Egyptian-Israeli relations and the maintenance of a dialogue between Israel and the Arab world.

In conclusion, the talks in Morocco have not led to any form of tension between the Alignment and the Likud. If political pressure has been applied to the prime minister, it is from his own party, where there are those who want to reconsider Israel's position regarding the PLO.

Moroccan Ministers: Summit 'Success'

TA270445 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Victor Malka]

[Text] Two high-ranking Moroccan cabinet ministers who took part in the Ifrane talks have told *The Jerusalem Post* that contrary to various interpretations of King Hassan's speech following his meeting last week with Premier Peres, Moroccan diplomats are characterizing the summit as a "long-term success" and "a historic turning point."

The ministers also stress Israeli-Moroccan "brotherhood" and "chemistry" between Hassan and Peres, and do not rule out the possibility of future meetings.

The two Moroccan officials are Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali and Minister of State Moulay Ahmed Alaoui.

The interview with Filali follows:

Q.: How would you sum up the talks?

A.: We cannot negotiate. But these talks clarified decisions made at the Fes summit four years ago. No one asked the king to negotiate. But we sought to hold this preparatory meeting in order to present his position. Mr Peres has returned to Israel. Now he will have to report to the Likud and especially to Mr Shamir, and then we'll see if there can be a follow-up to this meeting. My feeling is that the Israelis must be less intransigent. If they want to achieve peace, they have to do something. No peace is possible if all sides stick to their opening positions. I want to declare again that we Moroccans have nothing to negotiate about with you. But we are realistic and believe that this conflict has gone on too long.

Q.: Will there be more such meetings in the future?
A.: That depends on whether Mr Peres will have positive suggestions to present us. At this stage nothing has been planned. If the Israelis have nothing important to tell us, there will be no further meetings.

Q.: Why was there no joint dinner held for King Hassan and Peres?
A.: Such a dinner was not held because it was not planned for.

Q.: Is the king disappointed by the results (of the talks)?
A.: It's clear that if Peres had arrived with concrete proposals the king would have been happier.

Q.: Are you disappointed?
A.: Of course. We thought the Israelis were ready to take a step towards the Palestinians. In any event, we feel that it was necessary to do what we did...that is, to start a dialogue.

Q.: What in your opinion are the results of the talks?
A.: The most positive result, in my opinion, is that Peres understood the fundamentals of the Fes plan, which Israel has always opposed.

The interview with Minister of State Moulay Ahmed Alaoui follows:

Q.: What in your estimate were the results of the meeting?
A.: The first achievement is in the very fact that the meeting took place, and that it took place in public for all the world to see. For me, this is a historic turning point. In addition it is important to emphasize the length of Mr Peres's visit to Morocco — an extended stay.

I also want to stress the warmth radiating from the meeting. There was a kind of electric current flowing between the king and Mr Peres and between the members of the Moroccan delegation and the Israeli — in which was included a Jew of Moroccan origin. When the king appealed to Shim'on Peres, he used the word "brotherhood."

We worked without preconceptions. We discussed all problems. Both sides agree on the positive need for peace, but not on the means to achieve it. On the Israeli side, there is still too much suspicion. Actually, the Israelis are afraid. What's important to me is long-range thinking. There is from now on, without a doubt, a substantive and psychological change in relations between Israel and the Arab states.
Q.: And what about Syria?
A.: All Syria can do is be at war.

Q.: Will the two sides meet again?
A.: Mr Peres cannot return to Morocco if he does so only to tell us the same thing. But he promised us in a document he gave us that Israel will not impose its sovereignty on the occupied territories, although he is not ready to talk about the return of all the territories.

Q.: Did the U.S. enter the picture when a split appeared between the sides, to bring about the publication of a joint communique?
A.: The fact that there was a joint communique proves that there is no split between us. And as far as we are concerned we showed that it is impossible to negotiate peace without knowing the enemy.

Q.: Isn't King Hassan afraid that he will come to the same end as Al-Sadat?
A.: To undertake such a courageous initiative, you must first be secure. This is the big difference between Morocco and other Arab states.

Q.: In your opinion, was the meeting a failure?
A.: It was not a failure. I'd even say that in the long run it was a success.

Peres Sends Mubarak Message on Morocco Summit

TA270645 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday sent a message to President Mubarak in which he reported on his talks with the Moroccan king. The Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, left yesterday for Cairo with the message from Peres in which the latter thanks the Egyptian president for the congratulatory remarks he made after Peres' arrival in Morocco.
It has been learned from the Prime Minister's Office that a summit meeting between Peres and Mubarak is expected soon. Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, is already setting up a team to handle the summit. The team will handle matters pertaining to the Jordanian-Palestinain peace process, normalization, Tabah and other issues. The team will be made up of Bo'az Appelbaum, head of the Prime Minister's Bureau; Dr Yisra'el Peleg, director of the Government Press Office who will handle press coverage of the summit; and other senior officials. [passage omitted]

Peres-Mubarak Summit Possible

TA280653 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Excerpts] Egypt's President Husni Mubarak may be planning a summit meeting with Premier Shim'on Peres within the next 10 days. Sources in Jerusalem last night said that Mubarak, Peres and visiting U.S. Vice President George Bush might all attend the signing of the Tabah compromis in Cairo some time next week.

Ministers leaving yesterday's cabinet meeting, having heard Peres's briefing on his meetings with Morocco's King Hassan, said that Peres was now looking to Egypt to provide the next stage in the peace process.

Talk of an impending summit was fuelled by the news of the expected arrival here last night of Anis Mansur, former editor of the Egyptian weekly *Uktubar*, with a message for Peres from Mubarak. Mansur will see Peres today.

The Jerusalem sources believed that last week's two days of talks at Ifrane may have provided the vital push towards a Peres-Mubarak summit. [passage omitted]

Israeli-Egyptian negotiations over the Tabah compromis are to resume tomorrow in Elat, with the Egyptian representatives expected in Israel tonight, sources said in Jerusalem.

Observers in Jerusalem attributed the unexpected "speeding up like mad" of the Tabah negotiations to the desire by either Egypt, or U.S. officials, or both, to complete and sign the compromis before Bush completes his visit to the region in 10 days time.

Israeli officials had no idea what proposals the Egyptian team or U.S. mediator Abraham Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser, would be coming with.

One proposal to save time was that, instead of the planned marking out on the ground by two teams of surveyors and geographers of the two countries' contradictory claims in the disputed area, the officials would simply write-in the "markers" on aerial photographs of the area. These aerial photographs would constitute the "annex" to the "question" in the compromis, setting out graphically the two countries' border claims.

Israel will propose to the Egyptian negotiators that the two sides forego a meticulous mapping of the disputed area for the annex, for the time being, and make do with "staking out the claims" on the aerial photographs, to enable an initialling of the compromis.

After the initialling, the two sides would have time to carry out mapping by survey teams before the formal signing of the document, and before the submission of the dispute to the arbitrators.

The two sides are also expected in Elat to decide on the three international arbitrators. The Egyptians, Israelis and Americans have all prepared lists of candidates. The sides are expected to choose either names which appear in two or more of the lists or, failing this, names appearing in the American list.

Israeli officials believe that if the Egyptians are really intent on winding up the negotiations and enabling Bush to participate in the signing ceremony, the compromis could be signed and sealed within the 10-day period.

Mubarak Message 'Positive'

TA280953 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0943 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Egyptian journalist Anis Mansur conveyed a verbal message from President Mubarak to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. No details were available from the Prime Minister's Office on the content of the message, but our correspondent was told that it was positive.

Emerging from the meeting, Mansur told our correspondent Eldad Beck that he is carrying a response from the prime minister to President Mubarak, and added that the prime minister explained to him Israel's positions and the results of his visit to Morocco. Mansur claimed that a summit meeting between Peres and Mubarak is imminent, and noted that the majority of the Egyptian people support Peres' visit to Morocco, and he personally believes that the visit would greatly contribute to the peace process in the region.

Anis Mansur also interviewed Peres, and the two are scheduled to meet again tomorrow to continue the interview. Mansur will also confer with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir tomorrow.

Cabinet Approves Sharir as Acting Justice Minister

TA270959 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] In its weekly session today, the Cabinet approved the appointment of Minister Avraham Sharir as acting justice minister instead of Yitzhaq Moda'i, in addition to his post as tourism minister. The appointment will be in effect for 3 months until the rotation of the premiership takes place.

Finance Minister Nisim Coopted to Inner Cabinet

TA280757 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Jul 86 p 2

[Excerpt] The Cabinet yesterday approved the cooption of Finance Minister Moshe Nisim to the inner Cabinet in place of former justice minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, who resigned a fortnight ago.

Nisim was coopted to ensure that the Likud would continue to have five ministers in the inner Cabinet to match the Alignment's five. The step will also ensure that the Liberal wing of the Likud, formerly represented in the inner Cabinet by Moda'i, will have the same representation as before. [passage omitted]

Weizman Outlines Conditions for Meeting 'Arafat

TA271001 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman has voiced his willingness to meet with Yasir 'Arafat on condition that the latter recognizes the UN Security Council Resolutions and renounces terrorism against

Israel. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that Minister Weizman made these remarks during a tour of the town of Tarshiha in the Galilee.

According to him, if a courageous Palestinian leadership emerges and openly states that in the wake of the peace treaty with Egypt and the relationship between Israel and Morocco it is prepared to accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338, to stop the acts of hostility, and to discuss the future of Israel and the Palestinian people with the Israeli Government, he would not hesitate to recommend to the government to confer with 'Arafat at once.

Shamir Supports Autonomy 'Despite Risks'

TA280823 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir is prepared to take the risk of the establishment of a Palestinian state inherent in the implementation of an autonomy plan, Shamir told the ***Monitin*** monthly magazine.

Asked if he favoured autonomy for the Palestinians, Shamir said, "certainly."

Asked if an autonomy plan was likely to lead to a Palestinian state, the vice premier said, "One must be careful that autonomy does not lead to the setting up of a Palestinian state, but that's a risk one has to take. The international and regional realities necessitate it."

Peres Rejects Labor Initiative on Palestinians

TA261928 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Our correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir reports that in light of the initiative of dovish elements in the Labor Party toward announcing recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has made it clear that he firmly objects to any party initiative aimed at changing positions on the Palestinian issue.

Jerusalem Paper AL-SHA'B Reiterates Support for PLO

JN251152 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Your Majesty, We Made Our Decision"]

[Text] At his news conference last Saturday Jordanian King Husayn evaded many frank, direct questions by Arab and foreign correspondents. Despite this evasion, the Jordanian king was explicit and frank on at least one point: the continuation of the fierce campaign against the PLO leadership. Although Jordanian attempts to separate the PLO institutions and its leaders or the PLO and the Palestinian people are a cause for ridicule, it is necessary to reiterate the reply to the Jordanian media campaign against the PLO based on the accusation that the PLO lacks credibility and trust.

First, we would like to point out that the PLO receives its credibility from its people and does not seek to obtain it from any other party, and most certainly not from the Jordanian regime. Credibility according to Jordanian standards means that the PLO liquidates itself by accepting what is in conflict with its philosophy, objectives, and programs, and by becoming a department affiliated with the Jordanian regime, blessing this regime's measures and implementing the roles it is asked to carry out for peddling programs that conflict with the Palestinian people's rights, objectives, and aspirations.

During the relationship between the PLO and Jordan, the PLO leadership would maneuver, negotiate, avoid Arab mines, and confront the siege that was imposed by Arab regimes, guided in all this by the Palestinian constants it refused to give up. Also, despite the moments of haziness that were dictated by tactical moves and despite the campaigns and accusations, the Palestinian dream remained sound and untouched. Therefore, when everybody became convinced that the PLO would not offer concessions, the campaign of retribution and vindication began.

At his news conference King Husayn said that this stand does not mean that he is calling for changing the PLO leadership and explained that the Palestinian people, whom he trusts, are those who will decide.

Your majesty, on 19 February you called on the Palestinian people to make their decision and to announce their choices. You are reiterating this call now. The Palestinian people have explicitly and frankly defined their stand. They have announced through various means, particularly during the funeral of martyr Zafir al-Masri, that they support their identity, rights, objectives, representative, and dream.

Your majesty, our people have made their decision and have chosen to be Palestinians now and forever. Whether they wish it or not, all others must accept this decision sooner or later.

AL-FAJR Backs 'Arafat Proposal on Territories

JN252003 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 14 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The New Palestinian Proposal"]

[Text] Not only have the Palestinians officially welcomed the earnest Soviet-French call for an international conference on the Middle East, but PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has proposed that the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip be placed under United Natiosn control as the first phase on the road to a political solution.

This practical proposal, coming as it does from the highest political level of the PLO, underscores the organization's concern for a direct and honest response to such a political solution that will ensure the national rights of our Palestinian people and, at the same time, will open the door wide for peace in the area.

That the new Palestinian suggestion should be linked to the new Soviet-French call to convene an international conference is axiomatic, as no practical steps are possible outside the framework of such a conference or, for that matter, the United Nations. Failing that, unilateral solutions which do not take account of the Palestinian cause will be further entrenched. To quote Arafat who was interviewed by the Kuwaiti daily *Al-Qabas*, "unilateral solutions fail to meet the need for Palestinians to have a place of their own where they can live freely."

The U.S. and Israeli rejection of the idea or call for an international conference with the participation of all parties to the dispute, in addition to the five permament members of the Security Council, extends to the new Palestinian proposal because of the credibility it derives from the international call and from the United Nations. [sentence as published]

For all that, and despite this rejection and the passive Arab stand on the international conference call, the Palestinian position, as spelled out by the PLO through its legitimate leadership, remains the most appropriate interims of promoting every available or possible opportunity for durable and comprehensive peace in the area.

AL-SHA'B: Gazans Denounce Al-Shawwa Statement
JN251339 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 17 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Gaza — Gazan institutions, associations, youth committees and notables issued a statement in Gaza yesterday denouncing the statement made by Rashad al-Shawwa to Jordan television the day before yesterday.

The statement expressed the Palestinian masses' denunciation of Al-Shawwa's statement and indicated he only represents himself. The statement asserted rejection of UN Resolution 242 and rejection of all suspect plans starting with the autonomy plan and ending with the so-called development plan. The statement stressed adherence to legitimate Palestinian rights and to supporting the PLO in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The people, whom Al-Shawwa termed as mentally disturbed who walk the streets and talk to themselves, expressed overwhelming indignation at his statement. They emphasized that Al-Shawwa has no right to talk for them or to accept what our people rejected unanimously.

Al-Najah University Entrances Blocked Against Rally
TA280732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The security forces have again erected roadblocks at the entrance to Al-Najah University in Nabulus. This is the third day running that this measure has been taken. Our correspondent reports that the students were expected to hold a large rally to protest King Hassan's meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The soldiers manning the barriers are permitting only students to enter the university premises. Several busloads of youths have arrived at the roadblocks but were refused entry to the university campus.

Police Think Bomb at U.S. Consulate 'Bid for Tender'
TA281029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Police suspect that Arab guards planted the explosive charge at the American Consulate in East Jerusalem last Friday. Our reporter says that the police have arrested the head of the security company, an East Jerusalem Arab. The company owner reportedly wanted to win the tender for guarding the consulate by proving how efficient his guards were by discovering the explosives. The bomb was dismantled without any casualties or damage.

30 'Terrorists' Raid ASL Outpost; Three Injured
TA280717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that three army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers were wounded when terrorists raided an outpost on the border of the southern Lebanon security strip. Some 30 terrorists attacked the outpost from several directions using mortars and other weapons. The ASL positions returned tank and artillery fire, and the exchanges of fire lasted approximately 2 and 1/2 hours.

Security Forces Capture 'Terrorist' Murder Suspects
TA251518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The security forces have captured a gang of Fatah terrorists suspected of having kidnapped and killed a soldier, 'Aqiva Shalti'el from Rosh Ha'ayin. The solder disappeared 15 months ago, and his body was found in Samaria several days later. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the gang members are residents of Zawiyah and Haris, in Samaria, and Kafr Qasim, which lies in the Triangle. The squad members are also suspected of carrying out several attacks against Israeli vehicles. Some 10 suspects have been detained, and interrogations are continuing.

Israeli Arabs Leave for Mecca Pilgrimage
TA280800 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by David Rudge]

[Text] Some 2,750 Israeli Arabs, a third more than last year, left Israel yesterday on the first stage of their 1,000 km overland journey to Mecca.

Visiting Mecca is one of the five most important precepts in the Moslem faith. The pilgrims, who will be joined by other Arabs from the territories, will travel to Saudi Arabia via Jordan.

In terms of a tacit agreement between Israel, Jordan and East Jerusalem Moslem leaders, the pilgrims will use Jordanian documents, and travel in buses provided by the Jordanian authorities.

They will stay in Mecca and Medina, the two holiest Moslem cities, for a month.

The pilgrims, all over 35 years of age, have been warned not to make contact with PLO representatives. Israeli authorities are, however, allowing them to visit relatives in Amman on their return journey.

This is the eighth year that Saudi authorities have agreed to permit Israeli Moslems to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Reportage on OAU Council of Ministers Meeting

Aid for RSA Liberation Movements Urged

AB251616 Dakar PANA in English 1912 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 23 July (NAN/PANA) — OAU Secretary-General Ide Oumarou has called on African states to back-up their campaign for sanctions against apartheid South Africa with increased material and financial aids to the liberation movements.

In his report yesterday to OAU foreign ministers, now meeting in Addis Ababa to draw up agenda for next week's summit of African leaders, Mr. Oumarou regretted that the two international conferences on the situation in southern Africa, held in Paris and Vienna, did not achieve anything more than the usual verbal support.

The East Africa correspondent of the *News Agency of Nigeria* (NAN) quotes Mr. Oumarou as saying that Africa must get out of its mere condemnation of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia and launch a more courageous programme to aid SWAPO and other liberation movements in South Africa.

Mr. Oumarou said that the outcome of the Paris and Vienna conferences clearly underlined the fact that only increased armed struggle could end South Africa's occupation of Namibia and apartheid.

He said it was gratifying that many Commonwealth member countries were becoming "very impatient" with Britain over the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The secretary-general commended Zaire for returning to the "OAU family" after its two years of self-imposed suspension following the admission of the Polisario-led Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) as the 51st member of the OAU.

Asamoah Urges Support for Liberation

AB242009 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has called on African states to recognize the African liberation struggle for what it is and share in the sacrifices necessary for victory. He was opening the debate on decolonization in Africa at the 44th session of the OAU Ministerial Council meeting in Addis Ababa.

Dr Asamoah said the struggle of the liberation movements in southern Africa is the culmination of the struggle by Africa and the Third World to rid themselves of exploitation. It is also to reassert their dignity which had been arrogantly and callously trampled upon by the Western world for centuries. In this regard, Dr Asamoah declared Ghana's readiness to do all in its power, both within and outside the OAU, to assist the liberation movements.

The secretary recalled Ghana's decision to boycott the Commonwealth Games and revealed that the government is contemplating other measures as may be determined by circumstances. He expressed full support for the OAU Defense Commission's proposal to establish an OAU defense organ to help the Frontline States against future South African aggression. Dr Asamoah called for material assistance for South African labor movements and student organizations in their bid to overthrow apartheid through industrial action and consumer boycott.

Angolan Minister on U.S. Senate Decision

MB250834 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Angolan Minister of External Relations Afonso van Dunem has condemned the U.S. Senate's decision to impede U.S. Import-Export Bank loans to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

Speaking at the 44th OAU ministerial council in Addis Ababa, Afonso van Dunem said that this measure was part of the failed U.S. linkage [preceding word in English] policy toward southern Africa. The U.S. Senate is preventing the Import-Export Bank from granting any type of loan to Angola until the Cuban internationalist troops have withdrawn from the country.

African Defense Organ Discussed

EA251934 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The Ministerial Council of the OAU has discussed the draft protocol for establishing an African defense organ when it took up consideration of the report of the OAU Defense Commission. During the eighth ordinary session of the Defense Commission on Wednesday, all delegations had considered it important that a decision on the establishment of the OAU defense organ should be taken in view of the prevailing hostile political climate caused by the destabilization policies of the racist South African regime with the support of some Western powers, particularly the United States.

The report added that the aggressive (?posture) adopted by the United States as demonstrated by the attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah clearly demonstrated the need for Africa to ensure its security. [passage omitted] The Defense Commission also stressed the need to defend the sovereignty of states in southern African region whose proximity to South Africa made them vulnerable to South African attacks. It recommended that the OAU member-states assist Frontline States in sharing their burden by receiving refugees from southern Africa and/or [as heard] resettlement in their country. It further noted the importance of inter-African cooperation in the field of defense and called upon the international community to render all possible assistance to the Frontline States to enable them to confront the repeated acts of aggression committed against them by racist South Africa.

Resolution on Namibia Cited

EA262320 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The just ended 46th ordinary session of the Liberation Committee of the OAU adopted a comprehensive 15-point resolution on Namibia. Ther resolution reaffirms the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin, and other off-shore islands, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by racist South Africa. It strongly dondemns the South African regime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the UN relating to Namibia.

It reaffirms that the UN's plan for Namibia's independence contained in the Security Council's Resolution 385 of 1976 and 435 of 1978 remains the only accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and reiterates its call for its immediate and unconditional implementation. The resolution unequivocally condemns and rejects the infamous policy of the USA and South Africa in (?linking) Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola and expresses its support for Security Council Resolution 539 of 1983 by which the Council declared that the independence of Namibia cannot be held hostage to the (?resolution of issues) that are alien to Resolution 435.

It strongly condemns South Africa for its installation of the so-called interim administration in Namibia on 17 June 1985 and recalls its satisfaction at the universal and categorical rejection by the international community including, in particular, the UN Security Council, which by its Resolution 566 of 1985 declared South Africa's action to be illegal and null and void and stated that no recognition should be accorded either by the UN or any member-state to it or any representative or organ established in pursuance thereof.

The Liberation Committee's resolution on Namibia reaffirms that the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of its peoples and reiterates its grave concern at the rapid depletion of those resources as a result of plunder by South Africa and other foreign economic interests in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the UN and Decree No One for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. It denounces the activities of foreign economic and other interests as one of the major obstacles to the independence of Namibia.

It unreservedly condemsn racist South Africa's continued use of Namibia as a launching pad for aggression against and economic and political destabilization of the Frontline States, particularly the PRA [People's Republic of Angola], and reiterates its appreciation for the sacrifices of the Frontline States for Namibia's independence in the face of continued state terrorism by the racist regime of South Africa.

The resolutions call upon the UN Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter against South Africa in order to force the racist regime to relinquish its illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia. It strongly condemns the repeated use of veto by the USA and the UK in the Security Council against the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and urges those governments to bring their policies regarding Namibia in line with the demand of the international community for the immediate and unconditional independence of Namibia.

The committee's resolution on Namibia expresses its appreciation to the secretary general of the UN for his personal commitment to the Namibian cause and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the UN on the question of Namibia, particularly Resolution 435 of 1978. The Liberation Committee also expressed support to and confidence in him and urged him to continue his efforts. The committee's resolution on Namibia expresses support for the efforts of the UN Council for Namibia in fulfillment of the mandate entrusted to it by General Assembly Resolution 2248/5 of 19 May 1967 and welcomes and endorses the call made on the council for Namibia by the assembly in its resolution [word indistinct] 97 (?A) of 13 December 1985 to proceed to establish its administration in Namibia during 1986.

It reiterates its call upon all governments to render sustained and increased moral and political support as well as financial, military, and other forms of material assistance to SWAPO in its legitimate struggle for the liberation of Namibia. It further calls upon the specialized agencies and other institutions of the UN system to provide within their spheres of competence assistance on a priority basis to the people of Namibia through SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

The resolution salutes and encourages SWAPO, particularly the combatants of its military wing, PLAN, for the victories they have scored and declares its support for SWAPO's call to the Namibian people to make 1986 the year of general organization and decisive action for final victory. It expresses its profound indignation at Pretoria's escalating militarization of Namibia and repression against the people of the territory, as well as the news blackout imposed by the racist regime in Namibia. Against this background it calls upon the international community, particularly the news media, to intensify the dissemination of information on Namibia in order to combat the propaganda and disinformation campaign of the racist regime concerning the situation in and relating to Namibia.

Finally, the resolution further requests OAU member-states to implement at the earliest possible convenience the Arusha Plan of Action on Namibia of 1980 and the Accra Program of Action on Namibia of 1985 in particular by generously contributing to the solidarity fund for Namibia so as to enhance SWAPO's capability to further intensify the armed liberation struggle.

Ministers Reject Regional Security Report

EA252051 Dakar PANA in English 1945 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 25 July (PANA) — The 44th session of the OAU Council of Ministers this evening rejected the secretary general's report on the regional conference on security, disarmament and development in Africa, saying that it did not reflect the political will of the continent. Instead, the Council compromised on the formation of a committee to study the matter more seriously and report to the 46th Ministerial Council next year. The proposal was moved by Mozambique.

There were heated and emotional exchanges over the report with some members describing the declaration as "ultra vires" and overstepping the provisions of the UN General Assembly under the world disarmament campaign programme. Ethiopia described sections of the report as beyond the power and duties advocated by the UN Charter. Nigeria questioned the essence of setting up regional centres on their soil which superpowers were exploiting to their own advantage.

Kenya also questioned the wisdom of African countries signing the Non-Nuclear Proliferation Treaty when other nations such as China, Pakistan and India had refused to do so and had gone ahead to become nuclear powers.

It was also a total contradition in the report to suggest that African countries should comply with disarmament when South Africa had gone ahead stockpiling nuclear arsenals. Mozambique questioned the declaration part of the report, adding that there was no basis on which it could be adopted by the Council.

Angola urged the Council to examine the report within the context of South Africa's military aggression and destabilisation policies against neighbouring states. He said Angola has suffered a loss of over 20 billion U.S. dollars in property destruction since 1981 at South Africa's military hand. The Frontline States therefore had the right to arm themselves to meet South Africa's military aggression.

Supporting the establishment of the disarmament centre in Togo, Zambia said the emphasis of peace and security was in the interest of the continent and the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole. She also observed that South Africa's military build-up posed a great danger not only to the region but to the continent as a whole. Zambia appealed to the major powers to take the necessary action to lessen the dangers of the arms race. She, however, warned that the centre in Togo should be closely monitored so that its activities are in line with the principles of the OAU.

Ministers Express Confidence in Oumarou

EA261634 Dakar PANA in English 2015 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 25 Jul (PANA) — The OAU Council of Ministers in a closed meeting last night passed a vote of confidence in OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou and his ability to run the organisation.

In a press briefing this evening, OAU Information Director Fouda Onambele said the Council met for four hours behind closed doors in a session that was attended exclusively by heads of delegations and the secretary general. Mr Fouda said he wanted to brief journalists on this "to avoid speculation". The vote of confidence was prompted by the secretary general's introductory report to the council on Tuesday [22 July], he said.

In his report, the secretary general said that there has been "a lot of noise, bitter judgements and excitement" regarding the abolishing of 126 jobs, the termination of the appointment of 62 staff in the OAU Secretariat and closing of three regional offices. The retrenchment was decided by the Council last year while adopting the 1986-87 budget. Mr Oumarou had told the Council in his report that "some selfish staff members believe they should work only at the OAU" and have "the unfortunate tendency of identifying themselves with states and approach you only when they are faced with a problem". "I knew beforehand that the exercise would be difficult, unpopular, and risky. However, I have the consolation to be still convinced that it was a necessary exercise if we mean to reactivate the organisation and give it a new impetus," he said.

During the press briefing, Mr Fouda said the Council had a lively debate this morning on the secretary general's report on Afro-Arab co-operation. He said the Council reached a consensus that Africa believes in the principles and ideals that prompt Afro-Arab co-operation. They resolved that the problems hindering Afro-Arab cooperation should be identified and solved, he said.

Mr Fouda said the Council mandated the ad-hoc committee comprised of the secretariats of the OAU and the League of Arab States, Senegal and Bahrain to go ahead and remove the obstacles so that a joint Afro-Arab ministerial meeting and summit could be convened early next year.

He said that the Council was also informed that the Arab League has resolved to grant observer status to the African liberation movements just as the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) enjoyed observer status with the OAU.

Council Supports African for UN Post

AB270730 Dakar PANA in English 1318 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 July (PANA) — The OAU Council of Ministers yesterday unanimously decided to support the candidacy of Moise Christophe Mensah as the director general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Sources close to the 44th OAU ministerial session said yesterday that Mensah's candidacy was forwarded by his country, Benin.

Mensah, a former minister of agriculture, has worked for the FAO for 18 years. He is now the deputy chairman of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAO), in charge of projects management.

The sources said African ministers have decided to throw their full weight of support behind Mensah because Africans have, so far, failed to fill any of the top slots at UNCTAD, UNIDO and at the UNHCR. To facilitate the presentation of qualified candidates to such posts, African ministers have asked for the establishment of a committee in charge of processing potential candidates.

Voting, by secret ballot, will take place in November in which Mensah will be running against incumbent FAO Director General Edouard Saouma (Lebanon).

Cameroonian Urges Dialogue With West

AB271405 Paris AFP in English 1600 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 26 (AFP) — African states must maintain dialogue with Western countries in order to keep up the pressure for economic sanctions against South Africa, Cameroon Foreign Minister Eteki Mboumoua said here Saturday.

Mr Mboumoua, a former secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), was speaking in an interview during the OAU foreign ministers' meeting taking place here. He said if relations were broken with Britain, one of the strongest opponents of sanctions, they would also have to be broken with the United States and West Germany. "There can be no action without dialogue," Mr Mboumoua said, adding that there was a political will in Africa to take concrete action.

The few states which had air links with South Africa had promised to consider ending them, said the Cameroon minister, who is on a steering committee set up at the 1985 OAU summit to plan strategy.

Africa intended to help those countries dependent on South Africa which had nevertheless called for sanctions against the Pretoria government, Mr Mboumoua said.

Human Rights Charter Ratification Urged

AB271809 Dakar PANA in English 1810 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26 July (PANA) — The OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa tonight urged member states who have not ratifieid the 1981 African Charter on Human and People's Rights, as well as the 1956 UN and 1969 OAU conventions on refugees and to do so "as a matter of urgency."

So far only 25 African countries have ratified the African Charter on Human and People's Rights. The charter needs to be ratified by a simple majority (26) of the OAU members to be adopted.

The Council also requested the international community, especially the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to "seriously consider contributing financially to the OAU special refugee contingency fund.

Committee "A" of the Council which examined the report on the activities of the OAU Commission of fifteen on refugees reported to the Council that the report had laid too much emphasis on refugees from South Africa without enough information on the situation in independent Africa.

The committee specifically mentioned the abuse of human rights and political interference in some member states of the OAU as some of the main causes of the refugee problem.

The committee pointed out to the need for Africa to adhere strictly to the letter and spirit of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights.

The Council also recommended that the membership of the committee set up to review the Charter of the OAU be enlarged from 14 to 28 "taking into account the different legal systems in Africa and OAU's regional geographical distribution."

In addition the Council recommended the convening of a seminar of African scientists, researchers, and institutions on Africa's role in nuclear science for peace and development.

The OAU secretary-general was asked to set up a committee of experts to organize the seminar.

The committee will be composed of representatives from North Africa, southern Africa, East Africa, West Africa, and Central Africa, as well as the OAU Secretariat, the International Atomic Energy, the UNDP, the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, and other relevant agencies and organs of the UN system.

Committee "A" of the Council decided to refer back to the plenary the Libyan request for granting OAU observer status to the Islamic Call Society. Last year the Council deferred discussion on the Libyan request.

Resolution on Refugees Cited

EA262249 Dakar PANA in French 1832 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26 Jul (PANA) — The 44th ordinary OAU foreign ministers meeting adopted a resolution on refugees on Friday [25 Jul]. The resolution invites OAU member-countries to welcome refugees and returnees and to include in their national plans the formulation and implementation of refugee programs. To ensure the viability of those programs, it calls on states to ensure, if necessary, financing so that refugees and returnees from local and neighboring populations will benefit.

Africa remains the continent with the largest number of refugees. Their tragedy is caused mainly by political problems and the problem of disrespect for human rights. Having noted the situation, the ministers called on the states that have not yet done so to ratify the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees and its 1977 protocol. They also called on them to ratify the 1969 OAU Convention and the African Charter of Human and Peoples Rights of 1981, which requires 26 signatures to remain in force 3 months after the accumulation of such a number.

The 44th ministerial meeting also recommended to the heads of state the enlargement of the charter revision committee. The committee, set up by the 1979 Monrovia summit, currently comprises 14 members: Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Malawi, Morocco, Swaziland, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Uganda. The Ministerial Council resolution expressed the wish to raise the number to 28 given the juridical families in Africa and the regional distribution affecting the OAU.

The third resolution concerns the utilization of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. It recommends holding a seminar on that theme with the participation of institutions, scientists, and African researchers. In this regard, it asked the OAU secretary general to set up a committee of experts composed of representatives from the five regions of the continent to draft the report of the 46th ministerial meeting on the UN conference due to be held in Geneva in March-April next year, which will focus on the theme of the peaceful utilization of nuclear power.

The three resolutions were presented to the commission set up by the Council. The commission must also study a point proposed by Libya concerning the request for observer status by the Islamic Call organization. The question was raised at the 41st ministerial Council of February 1985. It was reconsidered during the following meeting of July last year without any satisfactory result. Libya again brought up the question at the 43d meeting, but withdrew it because of the tight schedule of the agenda. The commission in fact made the same decision as in July 1985 by referring the matter to study by the ministerial plenary session.

Economic Community Resolution Cited

EA271319 Dakar PANA in English 1158 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 July — The OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa last night passed a resolution calling on the OAU secretary general to propose practical ways and means of ensuring the establishment of an African Economic Community [AEC]. When African heads of state and government of the OAU adopted the Lagos plan of action and the final act of Lagos in April 1980, they committed themselves to establish an AEC by the year 2000 to ensure the economic, social and cultural integration of the continent. Studies covering all areas and problems related to economic cooperation and integration of the continent and specially within the framework of an African Economic Community were carried out in 1984 and 1985 by the OAU Secretariat with the technical and financial assistance of the UNDP.

The Council charged the OAU permanent steering committee to look into all technical and political conditions that would speed up the implementation of the project and report to next year's assembly of heads of state and government. The Council also requested the OAU secretary general to prepare a progress report each year on the project.

Council Criticizes U.S., UK

EA271329 Dakar PANA in English 1159 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 Jul — The OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa this morning called on the African, non-aligned and other freedom-loving countries to exert pressure on the British Government by taking concrete measures of their choosing against Britain. Such measures could include a sports boycott, economic measures and severance of diplomatic relations.

The Council urged all member states of the OAU to be represented at the highest level possible in the proposed U.N. Security Council debate on the imposition of sanctions against racist South Africa. The Council reaffirmed its commitment to ensure the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa and urged member states which have not yet adopted such measures for the total isolation of South Africa to do so and to abstain from granting landing and berthing facilities to South African aircraft and ships. The Council appealed to member states to redouble their vigilance so as to ensure effective application of sanctions against racist South Africa. The Council condemned West Germany, France, Britain, the USA and Israel for their continued economic and nuclear collaboration with the Pretoria regime.

The Council also condemned the policy of constructive engagement pursued by the U.S. Government, which, it said, gave succour and comfort to the racist regime and emboldened it in its policy of extermination of the black population of that country and in its aggression against neighbouring states.

The Council vehemenly condemned Margaret Thatcher's government for its relentless campaign against the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime and appealed to the international community to increase its moral, political, diplomatic and material support to the national liberation movements of South Africa.

The Council demanded the unconditional and immediate release of Nelson Mandela, Zephanta Mothopeng and all other political prisoners and detainees.

The Council condemned racist South Africa for the reimposition of the draconian state of emergency, the stringent press censorship, mass arrests, detentions without trial, and the killing of political and TU [trade union] activists. It strongly condemned the Pretoria regime for its acts of terrorism and genocide daily perpetrated by its Army, police and black murder squads against the black population as part of its campaign to promote the so-called black-on-black violence in order to forment fratricidal conflicts.

It appealed to the international community to increase its moral, political, diplomatic and material support to the national liberation movements of South Africa and mandated the African group at the UN to work towards the early convening of the UN Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

The Council welcomed the commitment undertaken by the countries that participated in the Paris conference to intensify their efforts to abolish apartheid by imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions and endorsed the declaration of the second Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa.

The Council condemned South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the OAU, the movement of non-aligned countries and the UN. It reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other offshore islands, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by racist South Africa.

It condemned and rejected the infamous policy of the USA and South Africa to link Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban forces in Angola and declared that the independence of Namibia cannot be held hostage to the resolution of issues that are alien.

The Council called upon the UN Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in order to force the racist regime to relinquish its illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia, and strongly condemned the repeated use of veto by the USA and Britain in the Security Council against the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

[Paris AFP in English at 1006 GMT on 27 Jul adds: "Of the 50 states represented, only Ivory Coast expressed a reservation on the adopted resolution, the sources added."]

Council Supports Debt Conference

EA271605 Dakar PANA in English 1410 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 Jul — The OAU Council of Ministers this morning expressed full support for the convening of an international conference on Africa's external debt. In a resolution on Africa's external debt and the need to convene a special international meeting on the crisis the Council also (?instructed) the permanent (?steering) committee to further pursue diplomatic initiatives to ensure that the conference takes place as soon as possible. The council [word indistinct] Africa's mounting external debt, now running at 170 billion (?and) the debt service obligations were detrimental to the continents efforts to implement the Africa's priority programme for economic recovery 1986/1990 and the programme of action for African economic recovery and development.

In another resolution on the scales of assessment of contributions to the OAU budget, the Council decided that until the new scales acceptable to all member states were adopted the present scales which were adopted at the 1981 Nairobi conference will remain in force at least for the 1987/88 financial year. The Council appealed to all member states to submit to the ad hoc committee all statistical data to enable the Secretariat to work out scales which will be acceptable to all members.

Resolution on Middle East Cited

EA271659 Nairobi KNA in English 1543 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 Jul (PANA) — The OAU Council of Ministers ending their 44th ordinary session Saturday (26 Jul) night voiced their strong support for Arab countries and the Palestine people for their just struggle to recover their territories, reports PANA. They also sounded a strong condemnation against the establishment of settlements by Israel in Palestine and on other occupied territories, including the proclamation by Israel of the city of Jerusalem as its capital.

In a sharp resolution on the Middle East, the Council also commended the militant role of the Lebanese people in confronting the Zionist Israeli aggression and condemned its establishment of nuclear missiles in the Golan Heights thus posing a fresh threat to peace and security in the Arab region.

The ministers directed the OAU secretary general to monitor the developments in the Middle East question and to report to the next ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU.

In a separate resolution on Afro-Arab co-operation the Council paid tribute to the outgoing OAU chairman, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, for the efforts he contributed for convening the first session of the joint Afro-Arab ministerial conference. The council also urged the OAU secretary general to prepare groundwork for the first Afro-Arab ministerial conference so that the meeting can be convened before end of the year.

Leaders Arrive in Ethiopia for 22d OAU Summit

Addis Ababa Reports Arrivals

EA271257 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The presidents of three countries arrived in Addis Ababa this evening to attend the 22d OAU summit expected to open on Monday [28 July]. They are the president of the People's Republic of Congo, Denis Sassou Nguesso; the leader of Senegal and the current chairman of the OAU, President Abdou Diouf; and President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea Bissau. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, met the leaders at Bole International Airport. Present on the occasion were WPE Central Committee Political Bureau members and candidate members, ministers, WPE Central Committee members and the OAU secretary general, Mr Ide Oumarou.

It will be recalled that the SDAR president, Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning. In addition, the foreign ministers of Burundi, the Ivory Coast, and Equatorial Guinea arrived in Addis Ababa today representing the leaders of their respective countries. The foreign ministers were met by the WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister, Comrade Goshu Wolde.

More Leaders Arrive

EA272115 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Heads of state and representatives of 14 states have arrived in Addis Ababa to attend the 22d regular session of the OAU summit which opens tomorrow.

They are: President of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka; President of Botswana Dr Quett Masire; President of Niger General Seyni Kountche; President of Zambia Dr Kenneth Kaunda; President of Tanzania Ali Hassan Mwinyi; President of Mali General Moussa Traore; Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Comrade Dr Robert Mugabe; Prime Minister of Sudan Sadiq al-Mahdi; Prime Minister of Djibouti Barkat Hamadou; Prime Minister [as heard] of Zaire Kengo wa Dondo; First Vice President of Sierra Leone Francis Minah; Vice President of Nigeria Commodore

(Sebeto Akuwe); Seychelles Defense Minister Ogilvie Berlouis; and Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

The presidents of Magadascar, Niger, Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia, and Mali and the prime ministers of Zimbabwe and Sudan were welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The prime ministers of Djibouti and Zaire and the vice presidents of Nigeria and Sierra Leone were welcomed by Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Present during the welcoming ceremony were Politburo members, alternate members and Central Committee members of the WPE Central Committee. Also present were ministers and the secretary general of the OAU, Ide Oumarou. After stepping off their special planes, the leaders were presented with bouquets. A guard of honor was mounted, after which the national anthems of Ethiopia and the respective countries were played. The leaders then inspected the guard of honor.

The defense minister of the Seychelles and the Algerian foreign minister were welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Goshu Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee and foreign minister.

UNESCO's M'Bow Arrives

AB270915 Dakar PANA in English 1755 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26 Jul (PANA) — UNESCO's Director General Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow arrived Saturday morning in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, where he will attend the 22nd summit of heads of state and governments of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). Mr M'Bow on arrival said that he would report to the heads of state on their request for UNESCO to design an assistance program on behalf of Africa in the areas of scientific and technological research and of development research.

At the 21st OAU summit, last year, the heads of African states and governemts had voted a resolution asking OAU member states to support the idea of such a program at the UNESCO general conference.

The political will of African heads of state to utilise science and technology as one of the fundamental basis of a harmonious economic and social development in the continent was held in accountant at the 23rd session of UNESCO's general conference in Sofia, Bulgaria (October/November 1985). [sentence as received]

The 23rd session of UNESCO adopted a program destined to give priority to the development of African countries's scientific and technical potentials in the areas of geology, microbiology, agriculture, food, health, and ground waters.

While in Addis Ababa, UNESCO's director general will discuss various aspects of cooperation between UNESCO and Ethiopia with the Ethiopian authorities.

Mr M'Bow was met at the airport by the Ethiopian minister of external affairs, Mr Goshu Wolde, and later had a working session with the Ethiopian minister of education, Mr Billilign Mandefro.

Chad on Draft Agenda

AB271225 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] We have just received a report from Addis Ababa where the OAU ministerial council is meeting to prepare for the next, the 22d, OAU summit. The report reads as follows: It was by a unanimous show of hands that the 44th OAU ministerial session accepted Chad's proposal to place on the draft agenda of the 22d OAU summit of heads of state the item entitled: Occupation of Part of Chadian Territory by Libya. (?Libya had raised an objection), and when the head of the Chadian delegation wanted to speak against that objection, the chairman of the Council assured him that the item remained on the draft agenda, which was approved unanimously by the assembly.

Moroccan Envoy Briefs OAU Chairman on Peres Visit

LD271829 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Dakar, 27 Jul (MAP) — The Senegalese paper *Le Soleil* reported on 26 July that Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese president and current OAU chairman, received on 25 July Ahmed Senouci, special envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco, who conveyed a message from King Hassan II to President Diouf.

Following the meeting Senouci said the message deals with the Ifrane meeting between King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on peres. He added: "The Ifrane meeting was criticized by some and supported by others. The Ifrane meeting — as King Hassan had described it — is 'an exploratory meeting.' "

Ahmed Senouci said that during his meeting with President Diouf he broached the Sahara issue.

Asked if Morocco's bridges with the OAU have been completely severed, Senouci said: "Bridges with friends are never cut."

The Senegalese president had stopped in Libreville en route to Addis Ababa where he will participate in the OAU summit scheduled to begin on 28 July.

African UNDP Representatives End Meeting

AB240908 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The meeting of the United Nations Development Program UNDP resident representatives for the region of Africa ended yesterday evening. The meeting, which had been inaugurated on 17 July this year by the head of state, Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, was presided over by the general administrator of the UNDP, Mr William Draper III. It is relevant to stress the fact that this meeting, the first of its kind to be held in a Sahelian country, offered the opportunity to the UNDP resident representatives to study the UNDP's activities for the next 5 years. The Niamey meeting comes only a few weeks after the holding in New York of the special UN session on Africa's critical economic situation. In the various addresses delivered at the closing ceremony, the participants thanked the Niger people, their government, and the head of state, for the brotherly welcome which they were given.

LIBYA

Commentary Appeals for Union With Algeria

LD252319 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Give us one reason, supported by logic, which argues against the union of the Jamahiriyah and Algeria into one Arab country as the first step in the pan-Arab effort for a comprehensive Arab unity.

The reasons of rapprochement, even fusion, between us could be arranged in a line, whose length is our history and whose width is our geography, while the reasons for separation cannot be supported by any reason that can justify what is actually happening.

The brothers in fraternal Algeria know very well the greatness of the deep emotional tie which binds the Arabs generally, and the Libyan Arabs in particular (?with Algeria). This is the bond which attracts us to them today, exactly as it attracted our fathers yesterday, and attracted our forefathers in the past eras. It is also the bond which has become a pure Arab passion for this part of the greater homeland, whose every inch is covered with heroism and whose every grain of sand is covered with glory. There is no one among us who does not know by heart the stories of glory created by the heroism of the Arabs of the Algerian cities. [passage omitted]

Our love for Algeria, which has become an emotional passion that binds us to it and to our family there, is at the same time the call of reason, and it is the call of the heart. (?We hope that) the sources and abilities of Algeria and the Jamahiriyah will be mobilized and put at the service of the united masses on the united land. The human resources, in addition to the industrial and agricultural abilities, and in addition to the great wealth of energy resources, if they are to be used as a whole for serving the interests of the economy of the united Arab nation, then this state will be immediately transfered to the status of superpowers.

Our call for unity and for the implementation of what was agreed in Ain Emnas, and before that Hasi Masoud, is not onlythe call of reason or the call of the heart. We undoubtedly understand that our brothers in Algeria agree with us that the unity between us has become the only effective weapon to combat this U.S.-Zionist invasion of our Arab nation. The Arab East has nearly collapsed under the pressure of the Zionist aggression. If it were not for the steadfastness of brave Syria, that East would have retarded to the era of principalities and feudalism in a way similar to what the Zionists are now attempting to achieve in Lebanon. On the other hand, the Zionist train of death, which is feuled by U.S. energy, is not far from the Arab Maghreb. The lesson of Hammam al-Shatt [PLO quarters in Tunis that was attacked by Israel] is not far away.

The unity between the Jamahiriyah and Algeria is therefore the survival weapon for the Arab revolution, the Arab unity and pan-Arabism. This is in addition to the fact that it is the call of reason and the call of the heart.

Algeria, which we knew and know, and with which we always were and we will always remain, has never gone against its word or violated its promise. Algeria has always been at the forefront. It was there during and after the whole attrition war on the banks of the Suez Canal. Algeria has completely done its pan-Arab duty toward its Arab nation and toward the Arabs of Palestine and the Palestinian revolution in particular, and has never been dragged into the current of appeasement or bargaining. Algeria has always stood alert to those who betrayed their nation and will always remain so.

Therefore, we extend our hand to Algeria. We are confident that our hand will not hang alone in space and that our call for unity will definitely find its way to implementation. We are confident that the men who served the Arab nation proudly with the revolution of the 1 million martyrs will not [word indistinct] the borders, those who created these borders, and those who want to remain within these borders. We trust them, and we are confident that they are with us.

Al-Qadhdhafi Refuses To Meet Hassan Envoy

LD261002 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0847 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Jul (JANA) — Urgent — JANA has learned that the brother commander of the revolution has refused to meet with an envoy from King Hassan II, who was sent with a message for the brother commander.

In this regard, the brother commander of the revolution told JANA: "I refuse to have treason become a subject of consultation and the exchange of views."

Congresses Continue Discussion of Hassan-Peres Meeting

LD270942 Tripoli JANA in English 0915 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidaa 21, Shahr Nafsrm 27, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The masses of basic people's congresses last night continued their proceedings of the emergency session to discuss the treacherous hosting of terrorist Zionist Shim'on Peres by King Hassan II of Morocco.

The masses of the basic people's congresses decided to condemn this visit and considered it a blatant violation of the union treaty of Oujda.

They called for a meeting of the tribunal, which the treaty created, to consider this national crime and sentence its perpetrators.

Kuwaiti Statement on Coordination of Morocco Meeting

LD280835 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0821 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Jul (JANA) — A source at the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry has stated that the invitation by the king of Morocco to

Shim'on Peres, the prime minister of the enemy, took place in coordination with Jordan, Egypt, the PLO, and the GCC states through Saudi Arabia.

U.S. Said Preparing 'To Pounce on Moscow'

LD261358 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0725 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Jul (JANA) — The central command of the U.S. forces has begun coordinating with naval forces in Europe and the General Staff of the Egyptian Naval Forces for the final stage of preparations for the joint U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers named "Sea Wind-86." The central command of the joint U.S.-Egyptian forces held a meeting in Alexandria on 23 July to prepare for the maneuvers that are to start at the end of the coming month of Hannibal [new Libyan month]. The maneuvers will probably be held on 25th of that month and will last for 4 days, thus ending on the 28th of the month. The Egyptian side had planned to carry out maneuvers in September.

On the other hand, the U.S. forces have begun a wave of constant movement among its various bases. Several RF-4 Phantom reconnaisance aircraft recently have been moved to the Italian base of (Sangui) and several F-4 Phantoms to the (Torro Torro) base. This is in addition to a number of air fuelling aircraft which are due to arrive in the American bases in Europe. Some of these already have arrived at the Azores U.S. base in those Portuguese islands.

The JANA political editor has commented on these suspect movements saying that undoubtedly, the U.S. Administration is planning to carry out a grave strategic plan aimed at reaching the USSR. These huge concentrations and sudden transfer of U.S. fighters and bombers among the various U.S. bases in Europe, in addition to the colossal presence of the various U.S. aircraft in various areas clearly prove that the Reagan administration and its NATO allies and others in the region are preparing for a serious action, and have given it a period of preparation and concentration, affirming that the aim is to pounce on Moscow. It seems the green light has been given for these movements in some regions to form a central unified military command of the U.S. Administration and its allies, with a view to participating in these strategic operations in order to pave the way for striking at the depths of the USSR and, perhaps, later to carry out a comprehensive operation in which all the central commands would participate.

It is within this framework that the various preliminary maneuvers by the various central commands have been taking place. Preparations are being made in Alexandria for a joint maneuvers by the U.S. and Egyptian forces lasting 4 days next month. Other NATO maneuvers will be taking place from the 26th of this month and will continue until the 23 Hannibal. These maneuvers are nicknamed (Seachatic d.c.l.). It was announced in California and in the U.S. desert in the southwestern eastern of the Atlantic about other U.S. maneuvers to take place there. [sentence as received]

All this necessitates drawing the public's attention to the gravity of the strategy on which the U.S. war department and its allies have embarked, thereby threatening world peace and security. The peace- and freedom-loving forces in the world, headed by the USSR, will stand strongly and will never permit an attack on any capital that raises the banners of peace and freedom against the enemies of peace and freedom.

MAURITANIA

Government Institutes Elected Local Councils

AB271716 Paris AFP in English 1656 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Nouakchott, July 27 (AFP) — The Mauritanian Government has approved the introduction of elected local councils in the first experiment in democracy since the assumption of power by Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya in December 1984.

An official communique said the new 20 to 30-member councils to be set up in urban areas first before being extended to the rest of the country were to enable the population to participate in the management of their own affairs.

The measure would involve the people more in the process of economic and financial recovery of the country, it added.

The councils would have the power to fix a budget and work out a development programme for each locality. Lists of candidates would be limited to four and there would be two rounds of voting if a list failed to gain an absolute majority.

There was no indication of when the elections would take place and in which districts.

MOROCCO

Messages of Support Sent to Hassan

LD251646 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpt] After listening to the royal speech, all provinces of the kingdom, particularly the Saharan provinces, have sent messages, and cables of support and congratulations to his blessed highness, leader of the believers, His Majesty King Hassan II, may God protect him. The messages and cables are flowing in from the provinces of Smara, Laayoune, Boujdour and Oued Eddahab; from Ulemas, deputies, advisors and from various elected councils and chambers; from political, religious, social, unionist, medical, and pharmaceutical bodies as well as unions of lawyers and university lecturers; from resistance veterans and members of the Independence Army; from cultural, artistic, sports, and student organizations as well as organizations of parents and school cooperation colleges and lycees; from students, individuals, offices of public and semipublic sectors, companies, cooperatives, the friends of the Green March; from our communities and their friends abroad.

The messages, express sentiments of the senders' permanent loyalty, allegiance, full support and satisfaction and backing for all the steps of his majesty, which aim at sparing our Arab and Muslim nation more destitution, weakness and division. They also express total support for his majesty, may God protect him, for the Hassanian pioneering steps imposed by the Arab and Islamic duty at this very moment, praying to God Almighty to assist his majesty in his steps. May God Almighty help him through the steps to narrow the rift between the brothers, to bring them together and to unite their word for the victory of their cause. May God protect his majesty the king and his beloved Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and Prince Moulay Rachid. [passage omitted]

SUDAN

Armed Forces Announce Freeing of Two Nuns

JN261124 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Juba/Khartoum, 26 Jul (SUNA) — Yesterday, the Armed Forces were able to free two nuns who were taken by outlaws on Sunday as they arrived in Jabal Lado overlooking the city of Juba. The outlaws claim they are controlling this area as well as the airport. Major General Isma'il al-Din Saghirun, military commander of the Equatoria Region, said that the nuns were released after fierce battles waged by the Armed Forces against the outlaws in the village of Habil in the Lori jungles. The outlaws sustained great losses in persons, weapons, and military equipment, which was seized by the Army. The commander of the outlaws and one of his senior aides were among those who were killed. The two nuns will be moved to Juba within the next 2 days.

Maj Gen Saghirun noted that the Armed Forces will continue to pursue the remanants of the outlaws who fled when the battles became furious taking with them the cattle which they stole from the Mandari tribe in northern Juba. He added that the Armed Forces have clear and definite orders to retake the cattle and hand them over to their owners.

Two Released Nuns Ordered to Leave

JN261743 Khartoum SUNA in English 1650 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Juba southern Sudan, July 26 (SUNA) — Equatoria Military Governor Peter Syrilo has today issued an order asking the two U.S. nuns — who were freed yesterday by the peoples Armed Forces after being captured by the rebel forces — to immediately leave the country being declared persona non grata as they violated the region's authorities' instructions banning foreigners to move into northern areas, where military operations had been carried out. Syrilo who personally received the two American nuns expressed regret [words indistinct] were working at Juba Mary Church as a Sudanese and an American.

SUNA Reports on Situation in South

JN271102 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 27 Jul (SUNA) — [Passage omitted] Meanwhile, life in Juba has returned to normal and the authorities here did not need to declare a curfew. A SUNA reporter here yesterday toured the airport and nearby areas and found that everything was quiet. Inhabitants of villages located north of the airport who had left their homes have begun returning to them.

A convoy of trucks carrying supply materials coming from Kenyan Monbasa via Ugandan territories reached the city on Friday escorted by the Armed Forces, he said.

In a separate development a rebel was killed and another was arrested when a group of rebels attacked a police station on Thursday.

Meanwhile eight policemen were killed during a clash with the rebels along Juba-Mandri road last Tuesday.

A police force was on a routine mission when it was attacked by a large group of rebels who were retreating from Juba area.

The Equatoria governor announced in a press conference held Friday that Juba would be the gravyard of rebels and indicated that the rebels suffered heavy losses in fighting north of Juba and that their commissioner was killed.

Foreign Minister on Peres-Hassan II Meeting

JN271838 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 27 Jul (SUNA) — Al-Sharif Zayn al 'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today answered questions put to him during a the constituent assembly session by the rightist opposition leader and one of the Constituent Assembly members on Sudan's position toward the visit of the Zionist prime minister to Morocco.

The foreign minister read a report before the Constituent Assembly stressing Sudan's constant position on the Palestinian issue and its adherence to all positive resolutions urging liberation of Arab territories. His excellency added the Foreign Ministry does not have as yet adequate inforamtion about this visit. He indicated King Hassan informed Arab leaders about this visit but failed to inform Sudan about the reasons triggering it.

The foreign minister said: We also learned about the failure of the 2-hour meeting which took place between Peres and King Hassan, in which the king indicated the failure of the meeting stemmed from Peres' refusal to recognize the PLO and to withdraw from the occupied territories. His excellency pointed out that before Sudan adopts a position toward Morocco it must study the matter from all sides, since there is a need to unify the Arab nation. [Passage omitted on Assembly members' discussions]

Commenting on the discussion of the Assembly members, the foreign minister said Sudan will make inquiries and will hold contacts to unite the Arab nation. Opposition leader 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammad Taha demanded adopting a defined position toward the Palestinian issue.

Southern Parties Stands on 'Controversial Agreement'

LD251338 Khartoum SUNA in English 1054 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum July 25 (SUNA) — Three major southern political parties have rejected the agreement that sustains the three administrative system in the south together with the establishment of a high coordinating body.

Peoples Progressive Party [PPP], Sudanese African National Union [SANU], Sudanese African Peoples Conference [SAPCO], and Sudanese People Federal [as received] have all stressed their commitment to the agreement they struck with the prime minister last Saturday.

The agreement adopted the retaining of the three region formula and abandoned the idea of the High Executive Council.

It is understood that the controversial agreement was reached at a meeting held by Supreme Council member Pacifeco Lolik Lado with some southern parties.

SPLA Annouces Juba Siege, Advises People to Leave

EA251545 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Latest reports from Juba say that SPLA forces under the overall command of Lieutenant Colonel (Paul Manyan Juk) and the operational command of Major Thuon (Ayi) have clashed with the enemy troops around Juba Airport. In this fight, SPLA forces faced a large number of the enemy's mortar shells.

According to Radio SPLA sources in Juba, the town has now been effectively besieged after all routes leading to it were sealed off. As a result, no food has been brought into Juba and no aircraft has landed at the airport ever since midnight of 16 July 1986.

Juba town has become heavily congested after Khartoum's forces and a militia fleeing Jabal Lado triggered a huge stampede of people and livestock into the town. We have also learned that the overall commander of the SPLA forces in the area has assured the Mundari people that they have nothing to fear from the SPLM/SPLA with whom he has urged cooperation from the Mundari and all other citizens in and around Juba.

On the other hand, Major Thuon (Ayin) Jok, the operational commander of SPLA forces in Juba, has advised town residents, including foreigners,to move out of Juba before the situation gets worse.

The airspace over Juba town is now closed to aviation and an official spokesman for the SPLM/SPLA has said that any aircraft, military or civilian, foreign or domestic, which violates the airspace over Juba will be considered hostile and therefore a legitimate target for SPLA antiaircraft fire.

SPLA Urges Bor, Kodok Garrisons To Evacuate

EA251655 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army English 1300 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Enemy forces, who recently came out of Langber Army Garrison of Bor town in search of food in the surrounding area of (Aradit), were ambushed and repulsed by the SPLA force of (Akwila Manyuon) under the command of Lieutenant (Thous Awo Amir). All the enemy soldiers fled back to their trenches after one of them was killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Kwol Manyan Juk), commander of SPLA forces in Bor hereby appeals to the Bor garrison commander to evacuate the town peacefully for Mongalla and promises not to attack them in accordance with the orders of the SPLA commander-in-chief and chairman of SPLM, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, that any besieged garrison which is to withdraw should not be attacked on the way. This appeal by Lt-Col (Kwol Manyan) comes fully in the reaffirmation of the policy to allow free passage for besieged government troops at Bor Garrison and the order to the commander of SPLA forces in Bor to effect this policy by Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander-in-chief of SPLA and chairman of SPLM executive committee.

The SPLM-SPLA leader also appeals directly in person to the commander of Bor Garrison, his officers, non-commissioned officers, and men to consider and discuss seriously among themselves their present situation since they can always withdraw without any fear of being attacked on the way by SPLA forces. The SPLM-SPLA leader also makes an identical appeal to Kodok Army Garrison to withdraw peacefully with the same assurance that the SPLA forces of Fashoda Battalion will not hinder their passage to the destination they may wish to go to.

On the basis of this appeal and reaffirmation for Kodok of the SPLM-SPLA leaders policy that garrisons wishing to withdraw should be allowed to do so in peace, Captain (Oyai Deng ajak), the commander of Fashoda battalion, hereby reinforces the same appeal and calls upon the commander of Kodok garrison, his officers, non-commissioned officers and men to discuss among themselves the issue of evacuating Kodok garrison in view of the fact that the SPLA forces in the area are going to abide strictly by the orders of the chairman and commander in chief of the SPLM-SPLA to allow Kodok Garrison to withdraw peacefully in the event of a decision being taken by Kodok Garrison to evacuate the town.

It is worth mentioning that SPLA forces of Fashoda Battalion under the command of (Oyai Deng Ajak), have captured and occupied the entire town of Kodok, in Northern Upper Nile, except for the army garrison which is less than a mile away from the town.

SPLA Claims Government Troops Shooting Civilians

EA251708 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] In view of the rapidly deteriorating security situation inside Malakal town, the official spokesman for the

SPLM/SPLA Political-Military High Command has issued the following statement:

Because of the highly successful operation by Fashoda Battalion under Capt (Ooyai) Deng Ajak inside and around Malakal town and between Kodok and Malakal, the enemy inside Malakal has become emotional to the stage of hysteria and has started to shoot innocent civilians in the hillas or townships [hillas is Arabic for townships] of Malakal. So far, four innocent civilians have been shot dead in cold blood. The enemy soldiers who are committing these atrocities are those living in the hillas.

Since government security organs in Malakal have failed to secure the lives and properties of Malakal residents and as a result of appeals from the said residents, the commander-in-chief of the SPLA and chairman of the SPLM Executive Committee has ordered SPLA forces in and around Malakal to take charge of security in Malakal. As a first step to establish security in Malakal, Fashoda Commander Capt (Ooyai) Deng Ajak hereby warns citizens of the hillas of Malakal that his forces will start anytime from today, that is, 25th July 1986, making house-to-house searches for unruly government soldiers who are living in the hillas and who are responsible for the insecurity.

Residents of Malakal town are therefore hereby advised and warned to disassociate themselves from government soldiers living in the hillas of Malakal town or else they will inadvertently face and suffer the consequences.

The commander of Malakal garrison and the governor of Malakal are also advised to see to it that soldiers remain in their barracks and not roam the town disturbing innocent citizens or else SPLA soldiers inside the town will take action against them since they would also be as guilty as the soldiers they have unleashed on the innocent citizens.

SPLA Radio Carries 'Appeal' to Equatorians

EA262000 Clandestine Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Jul 86

["Appeal to the People of Equatoria" by First Lieutenant Ben Oduho (not further identified])

[Text] Dear compatriots: I would like to deliver to you today this appeal, and of course this appeal is going to the citizens of Equatoria, and the citizens of Juba district in particular.

At this time when there is an SPLA offensive in and around Juba and in Equatoria in general it has become imperative to us to talk and give an appeal to all citizens, residents in the towns of Juba, Torit, Nimule and Kapoeta and other similar towns in Equatoria region. We make this appeal because of the war situation affecting these areas and this is in our attempt to minimize hardship, death, and suffering of the ordinary men and the civilians that might be caught in and around these areas. This is consistant to our policy of liberation. It is precisely for you, the commoners, the ordinary, the civilians, that we are fighting. It will be ridiculous to fight a war that will lead to the extermination of its citizens.

Dear compatriots, we are fighting a just war as compared with what the army of Numaryi, and the army of Siwar al-Dhahab and now the army of Sadiq al-Mahdi are doing. As compared to that being fought for this army, our army are fighting a just war [sentence as heard]. As you all know, the soldiers, the soldiers of Siwar al-Dhahab, the soldiers of Sadiq al-Mahdi, they are fighting and waging a criminal war to further their political objective — that is the maintenance of their domination and oppression and indeed their rule over the majority of the Sudanese people.

Like any other criminal war, it is aimed at perpetuating the sufferings and oppression of our people by the use of violence. It is precisely this violence aimed at exterminating certain sections of our population, certain sections of our people, that SPLA-SPLM is fighting to end. However, in the course of the fight, the common men, the ordinary men, those who are staying in (Muluki), those of you who are staying in (Kator) and those of you who are staying in (Guba) and those who are staying at (Labara) and those who stay in (Rijal Mafi) and especially those who have no means to protect themselves are likely to be affected.

And all of you know what happened in Juba. in Torit, in many of these towns during the last 17 years. You do have, and we still have to talk about those stories, the stories that led to the death of all of us, almost 1.5 million people dead. This bitter experience can never be and will never be forgotten by any thinking and conscious man. Because of this, we have decided to launch an appeal to all citizens of Equatoria and in and around Juba to cooperate with SPLA forces who are now around and now in Juba taking their mission.

In spite of all these experiences, some of our people in and around Juba, Torit, and Kapoeta are still staying in these towns, while others are running into these towns. The town of Juba, the town of Torit have become the hiding places. In fact it is in these towns, it is in the streets of these towns where wars shall be fought. We fight either in towns or on roads. I cannot understand why some people should consider these places as being safe for them. Moreover, some of our citizens have so naively come to trust the Numayris, the Siwar al-Dhahabs, the Sadiq al-Mahdis and the Mahdi's army as to be their sole protectors, as their own guaranteers, as their own guardians. Since when have you come to trust this army? That army has caused deaths — As I say, they lack the materials of war, nearly 1.5 million people in the south [sentence as heard]. This army is an army notoriously known for its burning, for looting the villages and residents, the army known for killing and murdering of the innocent citizens, the army that kills indiscriminately, young or old, women or children as long as they belong to a certain undesired community as has been proclaimed by the various successive Khartoum regimes.

My dear citizens, this is not your army, this is the army of Numayri, this is the army of Siwar al-Dhahab and this is indeed and today the army of the son of al-Mahdi. It is not your army. It is not the army that can protect you. It is there, this army, it is there to stay as an instrument of violence. It is there to stay as an instrument of oppression and repression.

However, among this army there are genuine and patriotic men and officers, among them is our hero, Comrade, now Lieutenant, Johnson (Waliga), who out of the love of his people and patriotism, he stood up to say no to the agents of oppression in Torit. This hero, Johnson (Waliga), has restored the revolutionary spirit of the citizens of Torit. With his blood we shall be able to destroy the policy of oppression and repression and to restore the dignity of Torit as a center of revolutionary action.

Dear citizens, you have seen how this army cannot be relied upon. You should from now begin to find your own army. If some of you still do not know, the SPLA is your army. It is the people's army. It is the army that is fighting for the cause of the people.It is the army that is fighting for the cause of the toiling people. Whether these people belong to that tribe or to that race or to that religion is not what matters, but what is important and significant for you to know is what we are fighting for.

However, you have been misled and you have been told by enemies of our people — these people who want to see others die for their own interest, these tribal leaders, these people who have turned out to be misleaders of their people, have with lies and concoctions distorted the minds of our people and told you that SPLA-SPLM is a Dinka movement. For this reason, they begin by enlisting tribal armies in the form of militias.

It is not from which tribe I come from that determines the way the SPLA-SPLM is a movement of everyone's tribe but it is our objective, for which we are fighting, that determines the character of our movement and of our army. At least all of you know that today there are people from every tribe in Sudan, if you like, participating in the movement, let alone the Equatorians who are now flooding into the SPLA training camps in tens and thousands. These views, these lies have not only been challenged but have become outdated altogether. Nevertheless these views, advocated by those who have surrendered their dignity to become the agents of the policy of divide and rule have led to the aggravation and suffering of our people.

Compatriots, dear citizens of Equatoria, this policy, which has been pursued by the regime of the son of Al-Mahdi is being intensified by the policy of arming the local people as the militias and this policy has now been applied everywhere in war zone one. This policy has been already executed in Bahr al-Ghazal. In effect, the Badawi Arabs have been armed and are now killing and massacring the innocent people, the innocent citizens in Aweil and Gogrial. In Upper Nile, certain elements of the Nuers and the Dinkas have been misled to believe that SPLA-SPLM is their enemy, despite the fact that it is composed from the sons and the daughters of the Nuers and the Dinkas. This is the paradox of our struggle. On one hand the advocates and enemies of SPLA call it the Dinka movement. On the other hand they compose armies to fight the same army they claim to be a tribal army. And if this is because some of the members of the SPLA who come from the Nuers belong to a certain section, there is no Nuer who is more of a Nuer than another. The (?issue is) not for a tribal motive.

Also in Equatoria, certain sections of our people have been told that SPLA-SPLM is against them and therefore SPLA-SPLM is the enemy of Equatorians. This is a complete lie. And among these people some of the Mondaris have been armed. These people are armed to go and fight against the SPLA. This is not only ridiculous but this policy is a dangerous policy — the latest in the series of the Khartoum governments to aggravate the sufferings and miseries of our people.

What does all this mean — this policy of arming the militia to fight the SPLA — what does it mean? It has shown and it has proven the inability of the Sudanese army to fight the SPLA. This has been proven and demonstrated in many of our battles. But there should be a question that should be asked: if the Sudanese Army, the trained soldiers, the well equipped with modern armaments, cannot effectively fight SPLA, how can untrained, ill-equipped militia fight the SPLA? The sending of such forces to fight the SPLA can only lead to the sufferings and miseries of our innocent citizens who, because of the fight, will have to die because they face the SPLA — not that they have any particular objective of their own but simply that of the man who is arming them. This policy of arming our local people to fight our own people is quite consistent with the concept of letting the Abid [slaves] to fight the Abid — the concept which we are fighting against.

Dear citizens, after exposing to you the true and the real character of the Sudanese Army and the intention of Khartoum government, whether of Numayri, whether it is that one of Siwar al-Dhahab or that one today of Sadiq al-Mahdi or any other similar regime in Khartoum, our people should no longer allow themselves to be confused between their real friends and their real enemies. Therefore, I call upon all citizens of Equatoria, those civilians, those citizens in Juba district in particular, to cooperate with the SPLA since SPLA is your army. SPLA is composed from your sons. SPLA is fighting for you. SPLA is trying to liberate you from the yoke of oppression, and I am appealing to those patriotic soldiers and officers to follow Johnson (Waliga) in his heroic attempt, an attempt that has once again restored the historic mission of Equatoria as a dynamo, a moving force of the Sudanese people against oppression — as a dynamo of oppressed people, all of us. I am therefore looking forward for that heroic action. The struggle continues and the victory is certain. And thank you.

TUNISIA

PRC Premier Makes Statement Before Departure

LD262018 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Excerpts] PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang left Tunisia today at the end of a working and friendly 4-day visit to Tunisia. [passage omitted]

In a statement at the airport the Chinese premier said that the visit which he and his accompanying delegation made to Tunisia was successful. He said that during his visit he had the honor to meet with President Habib Bourguiba and held talks with Rachid Sfar, during which a spirit of amity and friendship prevailed. Zhao Ziyang indicated that the two deleagtions exchanged views on current international issues of mutual interest, especially on relations of friendship and cooperation between Tunisia and the PRC. He stressed that the views of the two countries were in full agreement during the talks.

The Chinese premier noted that despite its short duration his visit to Tunisia has left a great impression on him, particularly with regard to the Tunisian people's achievements in consolidating their independence and safeguarding the country's sovereignty. He added that following his return to his country he will convey the sentiments of friendship harbored by the Tunisian people toward the Chinese people and will carry beautiful impressions of his visit. He asserted that the visit has strengthened his belief that the ties of cooperation and friendship between Tunisia and China that are based on the principle of peaceful coexistence will be further strengthened.

Zhao Ziyang also thanked the Tunisian Government and people for the warm hospitality they accorded to him and to his accompanying delegation. [passage omitted]

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Kapitonov, Gorbachev Message

EA251148 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, today received a message from Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. The message was delivered to the comrade secretary general by Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Audit Commission. Our comrade revolutionary leader held talks on the occasion with Comrade Kapitonov and his delegation on the relations and friendship between revolutionary Ethiopia and the USSR.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Teka Tulu, WPE Central Committee Politburo alternate member and chairman of the Central Audit Commission; Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, WPE Central Committee alternate Politburo member and minister of interior and public security, and WPE Central Committee member and first minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [title as heard]; Nersesovich Brutents, CPSU Central Committee candidate member [title as heard] and deputy chief of the Central Committee's International department, and Comrade Mironov, Soviet charge d'affaires to revolutionary Ethiopia.

Eritrea's 'ELF-OU' Facing 'Internal Differences'

AB271736 Paris AFP in English 1253 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 27 (AFP) — The various factions of one of the opposition movements fighting Ethiopian rule in Eritrea, the Eritrean Liberation Front-Unified Organization (ELF-OU), are facing serious differences, the newspaper *Al-Umm* reported Sunday.

The paper, organ of Sudan's ruling Umma Party, said six of the organization's executives, including the heads of two of its three components, had been ousted after being accused of contacting the Ethiopian Government for supplies of military equipment.

Quoting ELF-OU president, Osman Saleh Sabbe, the paper said the dismissed officials included his deputy, Abdallah Idriss, who is also director of the front's military office, Yohannes Zere Mariam, head of the Eritrean Revolution Committee.

However one of the dismissed officials, Yohannes Zere Mariam, said they would not recognize their expulsion pending a meeting of the ELF national congress which is due to open early next month.

The ELF-Unified Organisation, formed in January 1985, groups the ELF-Revolutionary Command of Abdelgadir Gailani, and the ELF-People's Liberation Forces of Osman Saleh Sabbe.

Another of its officials was reported to have been assassinated in Sudan earlier this month.

The ELF-OU is hardly active in Eritrea itself because of its internal differences and the opposition of the main guerrilla movement, the Eritrean People's Liberation front (EPLF).

KENYA

Methodist Conference Urges Sanctions Against RSA

HK270748 Hong Kong AFP in English 0744 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Nairobi, July 27 (AFP) — The World Methodist Conference taking place here has called for comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa, it was reported here Sunday.

The Methodist Church in Britain disassociated itself from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's stand on South Africa, the reports said. Mrs Thatcher is opposed to the imposition of sanctions.

More than 2,500 delegates from the 90 countries which are represented at the week-long conference agreed that economic sanctions should be imposed "to make possible a less violent revolution in South Africa". Some of the delegates from South Africa abstained in the vote, the reports said.

The resolution on economic sanctions against South Africa was one of the ten points adopted by the 500-member World Methodist Council.

The conference called on Methodist bodies the world over to immediately divest their funds from corporations and banks that have "direct or indirect" ties with the South African Government.

It also sought the unconditional release of jailed South African black nationalist, Nelson Mandela, and agreed that the members should urge their governments to increase economic aid to frontline states.

A proposal by a U.S. delegate, Judge Woodrow Seal, that South African government leaders should be prosecuted through the United Nations for crimes against humanity, was rejected by the conference.

South African Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu, an outspoken critic of apartheid, is to address the conference Monday.

CAMEROON

Niger President Kountche Holds Talks With Biya

AB261839 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Excerpt] President Seyni Kountche of Niger, who began a 2-day friendly working visit to Cameroon today, held the first round of talks with his host, President Paul Biya at the State House this afternoon. Another round of talks was scheduled for 5 pm. [passage omitted]

Second Meeting Held

AB271000 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Visiting president of Niger, General Seyni Kountche, held a second round of talks with his Cameroonian counterpart, President Paul Biya, at the State House last evening. Gen Kountche, who is on a 2-day working and friendly visit to Cameroon before his departure today for the OAU summit of heads of state and governments in Addis Ababa, held his first round of talks with his Cameroonian counterpart just a few hours after his arrival at 1000 yesterday.

Both leaders were said to have placed emphasis on bilateral cooperation between their two states during the talks as well as multilateral issues (?to be discussed) at the upcoming OAU summit opening in the Ethiopian capital tomorrow. It will be recalled that the current visit is his third visit here. President Kvy had made to Cameroon first in 1980 and then secondly in 81. [sentence as heard]

Kountche Leaves for OAU Summit

AB271541 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Visiting President Seyni Kountche of Niger has hailed President Paul Biya and the Cameroonian New Deal as an example of a realistic approach to African national development. General Kountche, who left Yaounde this morning at the end of a 48-hour friendly working visit, was speaking in a brief airport press statement prior to his departure for the OAU summit in the Ethiopian capital.

President Seyni Kountche urged Africans to do some self-searching in order to adopt a realistic approach to the economic development of the continent. Summarizing two rounds of talks with his host president, Paul Biya, the Niger leader said they had come to greater understanding and mutual respect in several areas of bilateral cooperation. He described relations between Niamey and Yaounde as being perfectly cordial, marked by ever-increasing concerted action and solidarity.

Commenting on Africa's perennial development problems, more actively characterized by drought and economic difficulties, General Kountche expressed the belief that the magnitude of the continent's difficulties gives the impression that Africa is a beggar continent in spite of its immense human and material potentials.

Asked to comment on misleading French press reports on African countries after his recent state visit to Paris, General Kountche said it was necessary to differentiate between press reports and French authorities notwithstanding the possible divergent views of cohabitation.

The Niger leader, who left Yaounde this morning, is to join the early arrivals in the Ethiopian capital for the OAU summit opening there tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Guy Penne Delivers Mitterrand Message

AB262132 Dakar PANA in French 1134 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Yaounde, 24 Jul (CAMNEWS/PANA) — Cameroon [words indistinct] Palace Guy Penne, adviser to French president on African affairs, and bearer of a message from Francois Mitterrand. Guy Penne indicated that he delivered to President Biya an interview to pay a state visit to France at the beginning of the first quarter in 1987, adding that there is no dispute between France and Cameroon.

Concerning the denigration campaign launched by a part of the French press against Cameroon, through the *L'Evenement du Jeudi*- Tillier affair, Guy Penne indicated that the French press does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the French Government, adding that in the press, "everything that is excessive is ridiculous."

Questioned also on his African tour at the eve of the OAU heads of state summit in Addis Ababa next week, the adviser to President Mitterrand stated that France does not interfere in African affairs. As this summit will elect a new chairman, he indicated, France intends to maintain good relations with the new Pan-African chairman as it has done with outgoing chairman, Abdou Diouf. Africans, he said, are mature enough to decide freely.

Guy Penne, who arrived from Niger, leaves Cameroon on Thursday for Brazzaville in Congo.

GABON

Diouf, Vieira End Visit; Vieira Comments on Plotters

AB271655 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Excerpts] President Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau, who made a technical stopover in Libreville, left this morning.

At the Leon Mbah International Airport, they were seen off by their Gabonese counterpart, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo. But before leaving Gabon, the two presidents spoke to reporters on bilateral cooperation and current burning issues in Africa. President Diouf, who was the first to be interviewed, spoke first about cooperation between Libreville and Dakar. [passage omitted]

The Guinea-Bissau head of state responded to questions from the press. Following the steps of his Senegalese counterpart, Joao Bernardo Vieira first of all expressed satisfaction with relations between Gabon and Guinea-Bissau. Listen to Joao Bernardo Vieira.

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] [Unidentified reporter] Mr president, your country, Guinea-Bissau, has experienced certain internal incidents which led to trials, during which some persons were given the death sentence. For the sake of Gabonese and world opinion, could you give us some details or some more clarifications on these recent events which took place in Guinea-Bissau?

[Vieira] I can say that these recent events in Guinea-Bissau are lamentable, because we believe that the government will never accept [words indistinct], despite the fact that we have tried to avoid such incidents. The events date back to 1982. We have done everything to prevent the further development of this situation. As you know, our country is small, but we have problems of tribalism and regionalism [words indistinct]. The coup plotters were arrested, an investigation was first of all conducted. [Sentence indistinct]. In our country, treason is punishable by death, but we also have a 15-year prison term. This is what happened to the 12 accused who were condemned to death. The tribunal confirmed that they were guilty of high treason. After appeals for clemency — (?some heads of government) appealed for clemency and we respected these requests. The State Council met, and after considering all the appeals and to show respect for world opinion, it retained the death penalty for six of them who were found to be more guilty, and commuted the sentences of the six others. We wanted this to serve as a deterrent. I don't want to give examples, but a similar case exists in (?Chad). If we accept such situations, I believe that we will have tribal conflicts [words indistinct]. The State Council took this severe action to put an end to such situations. We believe that world public opinion will understand the situation, because there is a law that Guinea people have voted for, and which exists in the country. We did not violate this. On the contrary, this is what was happening with the former government of Luis Cabral. There were summary trials and executions at that time. You are aware of this. But we chose to respect the law, we provided each accused person with a lawyer. [Words indistinct] [passage omitted] [end recording]

BENIN

France's Michel Aurillac Ends 2-Day Visit; Departs

AB250952 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The visit of the French minister of cooperation ended today. Michel Aurillac and his delegation left this afternoon for Paris at the end of a 2-day visit to Benin. This visit was a very busy one for Mr Aurillac.

He visited certain factories, and held talks with various ministers as well as with the head of state. This enabled both parties to examine cooperation between France and Benin, and to determine areas where help is needed, such as the Cotonou free port, the Beninese Bottling Company — La Beninoise — which was hit by a catastrophe on 30 June 1986, the National University of Benin, education in general, the University of Cotonou stadium, and the Advanced Institute of Biomedical Studies of Cotonou which is in need of equipment. [passage omitted]

GHANA

Burkinabe Military Delegation Ends Visit; Departs

AB251537 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The chief of Defense Staff of the Burkina Faso Armed Forces, Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, has stressed the need for regular interaction between his country and Ghana. This, he said, will close any loopholes that the enemies of the revolutions of the two countries might exploit. He was speaking at a news conference in Accra this morning just before leaving for home after a short visit at the head of a government delegation. Major Lingani said the delegation reviewed with Ghanaian officials the close links between the two countries.

The force commander and member of the PNDC, Major General Arnold Quainoom, who saw the delegation off at the airport, called on African states to foster closer links among them as a means of achieving permanent peace on the continent. He said the links that exist between Ghana and Burkina Faso should cover political, social, economic, and military areas, are the best ways through which peace and cooperation could be achieved on the entire African Continent. [sentence as heard]

Papers Report Deportation of 18 From UK, FRG

AB261418 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 26 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The *Graphic* and the *Times* report that 18 Ghanaians, including 2 women and children, arrived in Accra yesterday following their deportation from Britain and West Germany. A spokesman for the deportees said six of them were from West Germany and the rest from Britain. He said most of them were in London either on their way home or to the United States with the requisite entry permits, but the British immigration officials seized their passports and marked them: entry refused. [passage omitted]

Commentary Issued on Peres-Hassan II Meeting

AB252213 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Hamidi Tchodi commentary]

[Text] Barely 2 weeks after King Husayn of Jordan had closed down 25 offices of the mainstream Palestinian Fatah nationalist group led by Yasir 'Araft for attacking his Middle East policy, a bewildered world was told by another Arab monarch, this time King Hassan of Morocco, that his 2 days of secret talks with Zionist premier, Shim'on Peres, ended in total failure because of the refusal of Israel to accept two fundamental Arab peace conditions adopted at the last summit of the 21-nation Arab League in Fes in 1982. These are the Israeli recognition of the PLO and the withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

King Hassan of Morocco and all Arab leaders who aspire to represent the Palestinian people anywhere need to be told boldly that they cannot arrogate to themselves that right to determine the future of Palestine without the PLO. It is common knowledge that the Arab peace plan agreed on at Fes on 9 September 1982 and supported by the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian people, embodied guaranties for worship and the exercise of religious rights for all in the holy places; affirmation of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and the exercise of their inalienable rights under the PLO; compensation to be paid to those unwilling to return; the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital; and the UN Security Council to guarantee peace for all states in the region and the implementation of these afore-mentioned principles. [sentence as heard]

Thus, all attempts by the twin Arab monarchs which are aimed at liquidating the PLO, Palestinian resistants, and popular organizations form part of a coordinated policy orchestrated by U.S. imperialism and Zionism to obliterate the national and religious identity of the persecuted Palestinian people through political, military, and vile propaganda.

The United States and its European allies further regard the Arab World as their sphere of vital interests and too important to have self-determination, political, and economic independence. It is in this context that one must see the July 8th action of the Jordanian dynasty which reportedly received subsidies and special protection from the CIA during the Eisenhower administration and in return coordinated secretly with Israel to suppress Palestinians and more recently jettisoned Yasir 'Arafat over the PLO leader's refusal to accept UN Resolution 242 which refers to Palestinians as refugees as a basis for an international conference on the Middle East crisis to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council.

It is to be recalled that last December, the UN General Assembly expressed its regret at the continued negative response and lack of willingness on the part of America and Israel to reconsider their position toward the peace conference on the Middle East. Under these circumstances, it is not clear what prospects the efforts of these conservative Arab leaders aim at achieving given the Israeli intransigence and visible lack of American will to exert its considerable power on the Zionist entity. King Hassan would have told the world blatant lies had their sacreligious talks succeeded. But his mere acceptance to have even participated in the talks at all is the symbolic expression of the king's willingness to be a good guy and a Zionist surrogate.

The unfolding scenario is therefore not markedly different from the events of November 1977 when the late Anwar al-Sadat of Egypt went to occupied Jerusalem and subsequently through a series of strange encounters, negotiations between Egypt, the Zionist state of Israel, and U.S. auspices led to the conclusion of the Camp David accords. Just as Camp David was a cruel farce and not the end of the road in the search for a just and comprehensive Middle East peace, the universal condemnation that greeted the accords should certainly herald the threats of conspiracy between Peres and Hassan whose political credibility and their megalomania are bound to suffer greatly in the days ahead not counting the monarch's dilemma with the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic [SDAR].

It is significant that in a statement issued in Tunis after an all-night session, the PLO Central Committee described the meeting as very dangerous and divisive of Arab ranks and called for the convening of an emergency summit of the Arab League before the end of the year. One hopes that the latest creation of yet another splinter movement in the PLO led by [words indistinct] influential Abu al-Aziz in Amman holds a strong message for the Palestinian people against factionalism. A solution to the Palestinian problem will no doubt provide the key to a lasting settlement of the wider Middle East crisis and this certainly demands the steadfast support of all peace-loving nations and men of conscience.

Solidarity Night Organized for Cuba, Nicaragua

AB261058 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] A solidarity night to the peoples and revolutions of Cuba and Nicaragua has taken place in Accra. The night marked the 7th anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution, and the 33rd anniversary of the attack on Moncada Garrison in Cuba which set the pace for the Cuban revolution in 1959.

In an address, Yaw Akrasi-Sarpong of the PNDC Secretariat said Ghana is going through an experience similar to those of Cuba and Nicaragua, though in different degrees and different sociological backgrounds. He said the enemy does not despise one revolution and love another. Ghanaians must therefore learn from the self-sacrifice and hard work of the Cuban people.

The Cuban ambassador, Nicholas Rodriguez, said since his country's independence, all kinds of sabotage have been attempted by the CIA and other agents of imperialism. But between 1981 and 1985, Cuba's Gross National Product increased by 7.3 percent, indicating improvement in many sectors of the economy. Mr Rodriguez noted that Cuban-Ghanaian relations exist at the highest level.

GUINEA

President Conte Receives SFRY Ambassador

AB242250 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] I am pleased with the positive atmosphere in which the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the SFRY and Guinea are developing. This statement was made today by Mrs Torodova Lisvana, the SFRY ambassador in Conakry when she was received at 1400 by the head of state, General Lansana Conte. Bearer of a message from the SFRY authorities to President Lansana Conte, Mrs Torodova expressed satisfaction with the facilities created by the Government of the Second Republic enabling her to contribute efficiently to the deepening of relations between Guinea and the SFRY. She paid tribute to the head of state for the important economic recovery program established by the government. She asserted that the authorities of her country are resolved to further strengthen their relations.

The head of state welcomed with pleasure the desire expressed by His Excellency Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, to pay a friendly visit to Guinea from 31 July to 2 August 1987.

The audience took place in the presence of Major Kerefala Camara, minister and permanent secretary of the CMRN, Major Alpha Oumar Baro Diallo, member of the CMRN and minister delegate in charge of the interior and decentralization; and Basirou Barry, minister of justice and keeper of the seals.

IVORY COAST

Moroccan Envoy Meets President; Comments

AB251730 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0745 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The head of state granted an audience this evening to an envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco. The envoy, His Excellency Ahmed Snoussi, his majesty's ambassador, was bearer of a special message. The Moroccan envoy, who gave no details of the contents of the message, took the opportunity to laud the excellent relations existing between Ivory Coast and Morocco.

[Begin Snoussi recording] I have had the great honor of being received by his excellency the president of the Republic, Mr Houphouet-Boigny. I am personally pleased with this. I have brought a message from his brother, King Hassan II. I have had the pleasure of delivering that message to the president. The message is in line with a long-standing tradition of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

As a matter of fact, we spoke of Morocco and Ivory Coast, and I have conveyed wishes of good health and happiness for the president and for Ivory Coast. [end recording]

It must be noted that the audience took place in the presence of Foreign Minister Simeon Ake and the Moroccan ambassador to the Ivory Coast.

Houphouet-Boigny Receives UNESCO's M'Bow

AB261106 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 26, 27 Jul 86 p 7

[Excerpts] President Houphouet-Boigny received in his private Cocody residence His Excellency Ahmed Snoussi, an envoy of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco (the day before yesterday) and Ahmadou Mahtar M'bow, director general of UNESCO (yesterday), respectively. [passage omitted]

The audience that President Houphouet-Boigny granted to the UNESCO director general yesterday gave the latter the opportunity to criticize the way some elements of the press report news concerning African countries. He therefore insisted on expressing his solidarity with President Houphouet-Boigny following articles published in the *Matin* and *L'Unite* [French Socialist Party newspapers].

It should be recalled that on his arrival in Abidjan, Mr M'bow expressed delight at Ivory Coast's active participation in all the activities of UNESCO.

LIBERIA

Doe Not To Attend OAU Summit for 'Technical Reasons'

AB272232 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2210 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] The national radio in Monrovia quoting an Executive Mansion release this evening said due to technical reasons, the Liberian delegation due to have departed this morning for the OAU summit in Ethiopia, would not attend.

The National Radio further said that foreign minister J. Bernard Blamo, who attended the Ministerial Council meeting in Addis Ababa, has been designated to represent the president of Liberia. The summit opens tomorrow.

Government Reaffirms Commitment to Civil Rights

AB271846 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] The Liberian Government yesterday reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring that citizens enjoy the civil rights guaranteed them under the new Constitution of the Second Republic. President Doe gave the assurance yesterday and said government recognizes the need for Liberians to exercise the rights of free speech, movement, assembly, press, and religion, among others. He however pointed out that it was mandatory that citizens respect the freedom and rights of others. President Doe also said the practice of freedom in the Liberian society should not be taken for granted, misunderstood, or misused by individuals but that it should be exercised in accordance with the laws of the land. He added that it was only by doing so that Liberians can all realize the full value of freedom. President Doe further pointed out that a free society affords its citizens the freedom to choose what they consider good or evil, but added that if everyone did exactly what he pleases, the result would be a society without any control, and crimes, including murder and robbery, will be committed unchecked. President Doe then said it was in this light that government assumed full responsibility to ensure that the rights of all persons including lives and properties are protected under the law.

Doe Announces Lifting of Ban on Newspaper

AB271158 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] The Government of Liberia has lifted the ban imposed 16 January 1985 on the *Daily Observer* newspaper. President Samuel K. Doe announced the decision to lift the ban yesterday and said government was mindful of its obligation to the people of this country and the international community, adding that the decision was also in the interest of democracy, national reconciliation, and unity of purpose.

Independence Anniversary Celebrations 'Low Key'

AB261822 Paris AFP in English 1555 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Monrovia, July 26 (AFP) — Liberians Saturday celebrated the 139th anniversary of their country's independence in an unprecedentedly low key manner, reflecting financial difficulties facing the nation.

Deputy Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Yancy Peters Flah, delivering the oration for the day, called on Liberians at home and abroad to remain united and patriotic.

He said, "national unity and patriotism must now be the concern of all Liberians," and appealed to opposition members to help provide solutions to the country's economic, political and social problems.

Mr Flah later appealed to President Samuel Doe to do four things for the Liberian people to remember him as a great leader during his six-year term.

He said Mr Doe must provide "(?food) for his people, money for their livelihood, and opportunities for them to reach a greater future." He also urged Mr Doe to inspire in Liberians a sense of nationalism and patriotism.

Liberia became an independence state in 1847, founded by freed slaves from the United States returned to Africa.

Minister Urges Forming of 'Multiracial' Society

AB251140 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The acting minister of foreign affairs, Mr David Farhat, has called on all nations who are friends to the Pretoria regime to exert every effort to bring about a multiracial society in that country. He said Liberia has continued to deplore the institutionalization of racism as an instrument of state policy designed to dehumanize our black brothers and sisters in South Africa. Minister Farhat was speaking last night at a reception marking the 44th anniversary of the Egyptian Revolution at the Egyptian Embassy in Congotown in Monrovia. He said: We believe that no force can deter a people's will to enjoy their inalienable rights of self-determination, equality, and freedom, adding, therefore we are hopeful that the cumulative effect of mounting international opposition against that inhuman policy will force Pretoria to negotiate with black leaders for a peaceful settlement.

Minister Farhat then lauded the Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, for his decision to adhere to the Camp David accord, and his effort to pursue every necessary diplomatic avenue to foster peace and security in the Middle East. Minister Farhat also commended the Government of Egypt for the technical assistance it has continued to give Liberia in the areas of medicine, education, telecommunications and broadcasting, and hoped that the cultural relations between the two countries will be further enhanced.

In response, the Egyptian ambassador to Liberia, Mr Salah al-Damur, said Liberia and Egypt have over the years enjoyed warm and cordial relationships because both countries have continued to work within the context of a common adherence to the principles of the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Charter of the United Nations.

MALI

AFP Reports New Presidential Legal Advisor Appointed

AB251013 Paris AFP in French 0849 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Bamako, 25 Jul (AFP) — Alioune Blondin Beye, former Malian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, was appointed legal adviser to President Moussa Traore, it was learned Friday from official sources in Bamako. [words indistinct]

Departing Algerian Envoy Discusses Relations

AB252150 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic, this morning received in audience His Excellency Ahmed Amrani, Algeria's ambassador to Mali.

The Algerian diplomat, who is leaving our country after a 2-year mission during which he contributed to the strengthening of relations between our two countries, bid farewell to President Moussa Traore. His Excellency Ahmed Amrani expressed his profound gratitude to the Malian people, their party, and government for the hospitality, good will, and high sense of understanding shown him, at all the levels, during his stay in Mali.

Between Mali and Algeria, the head of state reaffirmed, there is room only for friendship, frank cooperation within the spirit of solidarity. [passage indistinct].

The president also wished His Excellency Ahmed Amrani great success in his future assignments. He also renewed his wishes of speedy recovery for his brother and friend, President Chadli Bendjedid.

After the audience, His Excellency Ahmed Amrani reaffirmed to the press the excellent relations existing between Mali and Algeria.

[Begin recording] [Amrani] We examined the various aspects of our bilateral relations which are quite vast. As you know, as neighbors and friends, Mali and Algeria maintain relations in all fields and our cooperation [words indistinct] that this cooperation, this friendship between our two countries and between our two peoples will be further strengthened in the future — this cooperation needs the inspiration of our two governments and heads of state.

[Unidentified reporter] King Hassan II of Morocco tried this week to negotiate with Israel by holding discussions in Ifrane with the president of the Israeli Council, Shim‘on Peres. What are Algeria's views on these discussions?

[Amrani] We have published the government's official position. The spokesman of the Algerian Foreign Affairs Ministry announced that the action, which is neither in the interest of Arabs nor in the interest of the Palestinian people and which appears to be a step [words indistinct].

At the level of the mass media and the international public opinion, this will rather boost the prestige of Shim‘on Peres and Israel. [end recording]

The audience took place in the presence of the permanent undersecretary of the Presidency, Dr Maman Traore; and the head of state's diplomatic adviser, Moussa Coulibally.

SFRY Ambassador Delivers Hasani Message

AB242209 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Mohamed Alhousseini Toure, the secretary general of the Presidency, on behalf of the head of state, received this afternoon, His Excellency Dusan Grubor, the SFRY ambassador to Mali. He brought a message from Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, to President Moussa Traore. Their discussions centered on the fruitful relations of cooperation existing between the SFRY and Mali.

On behalf of the head of state, the secretary general of the Presidency reiterated the readiness of the people of Mali, their party, and of their government to further strengthen these bonds of friendship and cooperation. They also discussed the forthcoming nonaligned summit meeting scheduled to take place in August in Harare. They stressed the need to [words indistinct]. [passage omitted on background history of the Nonaligned Movement].

Radio Commentary Criticizes Burkina Faso Allegations

AB271145 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Mali, anxious to safeguard internal and external peace for its people and other people, will continue to engage in the double combat of development and the policy of good neighborliness with all countries of our region. The Malian people, strengthened by the deliberations of the recent national council of the party — deliberations which brought new hopes — have set out to prepare the next extraordinary congress [of the party]. Our people, by organizing the 9th biennial youth festival, are, above all, preoccupied with resolving the problems of economic and social development. Even now, Malians keep gazing at the skies to see whether they will have normal rainfall. Such a people, therefore, are far from thinking about preparing for war.

In fact, as a pretext, the Burkinabe authorities have begun to prepare public opinion by alleging that our peace-loving country is increasing tension on the border with Burkina Faso. Did a Burkinabe minister not say on 23 June 1986 that tension has risen all along the border with Mali, asserting that our country was reinforcing its military presence in the disputed area, thus putting into danger the lives of Burkinabe nationals living in that area? And in this connection, messages were sent to heads of state of the ANAD [Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement] to express their concern. And it was the turn of the high commissioner for the Burkinabe province of Soum to denounce an imaginary incrusion of Malian soldiers into the disputed area.

Furthermore, the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] of Petegoli reappears now to express their fear of a Malian attack and clamor that they are ready to defend themselves. Again, it was before the International Court at The Hague, where our two delegations are seeking a peaceful solution, that the Burkinabe minister of interior accused Mali of threatening peace in the region by amassing Mig fighters and tanks.

Finally to crown it all, diplomatic notes [notes verbale] upon diplomatic notes are sent to try to implicate our country by saying that some Frenchmen are recruiting Zairian mercenaries to attack the Burkinabe regime from Malian territory. In short, everything is being done to maintain a heavy climate of insecurity in the border area, thus recalling to mind the scenario that preceded the aggression against our country in December 1985.

Mali is a developing country. Its major preoccupation is to fight for food self-sufficiency and to overcome disease and sufferings. If there is tension on the Mali-Burkina Faso border, the Burkinabe people should well understand that it is not the doing of Mali. In any case, the concern of the Burkinabe authorities is contradicted, because the CDR of Petegoli themselves admit that the peoples on both sides of the border continue to cross the border normally as usual.

Throughout the world, there are regimes which need to create diversionary tensions to divert their people's minds from domestic problems. But Mali, which knows its problems, is fighting to find solutions to them. It is not the Burkinabe people that it sees as enemies; its real enemies are drought, desert encroachment, disease and malnutrition, apartheid, racism, Zionism, and imperialism. If Mali is not making a lot of noise broadcasting provocations upon provocations; if Mali is not making a lot of noise broadcasting false information and unfounded and imaginary acts, it is because this goes against the ehtics of the great Malian people, this Malian nation, shaped and moulded by history, geography as well as culture.

Moreover, Mali, which was the first nation in our subregion to reject any presence of foreign soldiers on its sacred soil, will not serve as a base for anybody to attack anybody whosoever. Mali, which keeps its word, will respect to the end the undertaking it made in Yamoussoukro because of the respect we have for ourselves, and for the leaders of the subregion.

NIGERIA

Babangida Receives Message From Burkinabe Leader

AB252200 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida today received a special message from President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso. Contents of the message which was delivered by that country's minister of economic promotion, Captain Toure Mamadou, were not disclosed.

Tribunal Acquits, Reduces Sentences of Ex-Officials

AB251422 Lagos Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The prison sentences of three governors and one deputy governor in the defunct civilian administration, have been set aside by the Federal Government. They are Chief Melford Okilo, Chief Bola Age, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi, all former governors, and Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa, an ex-deputy governor.

The government also ordered the immediate release of six persons, including the former governor of Ogun State, Chief Bisi Onabangjo; a deputy governor in Oyo State, Chief Bisi Akonde, and the wife of Chief Mbakwe, Victoria. Their jail terms were reduced to 3 years, which they have already served.

A white paper on the Justice Mohamed Bello judicial tribunal released in Lagos this afternoon, said Chief Ige, Okilo and Alhaji Adamu, as well as Alhaji Musa Rimi, who were discharged and acquitted, were however not to hold any public office or participate in party politics for 10 years, Chief Onabanjo and Chief Akonde were banned from holding public office or participating in party politics for life, and their political party is to forfeit 3.3 million naira to the government. Mrs Mbakwe, on her part, will forfeit more than 3.5 million naira, and is also banned from holding public office or participating in party politics for life.

Four other persons were discharged and acquitted but banned from holding public office or participating in party politics for 10 years. They are Alhaji Ahmed Sokoto, who is to refund 110,000 naira; Adewoye Omoshenyi, Adwuga Agutu, Fasase Oyewo will refund 5,000 naira.

Fifty-one other persons who were jailed under Decree 3 have had their sentences reduced. They include Victor Masse, whose sentence is reduced from 21 to 7 years; Colonel Peter Obasa, from 22 to 14 years; Chief Folonyinsho Killa, from life to 15 years; Professor Amrose Ali, from 22 to 7 years; Alhaji Adama Atta, from 21 to 5 years; Alhaji Sabuba Kinsonwo, from 21 to 7 years; and Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, from 22 to 5 years.

Also on the list are Alhji Garba Nadama, from life to 10 years; Aper Aku, from 10 to 3 years; Solomon Lar, from 22 to 7 years; Alhaji Awal Ibrahim, from 21 to 3 years; Alhaji Abdul Kaukin Tofa, from 10 to 7 years; Jum Nwobodo, from 22 to 10 years; and Wilberforce Juta, from 21 to 3 years.

All these former governors and deputy governors have been banned from participating in partisan politics and holding public office for life. They will in addition refund various sums of money. The government said that Chief Sam Mbakwe will be tried for conspiracy in a case of fraud and misappropriation professed against one Dr A.O. Okafo.

Two former politicians, who are now dead — Chief Busari Adelakun and Prince Julius Ireka, have had their prison sentences reduced; Adelakun, from 5 to 3 years; and Ireka, from 21 to 5 years.

The white paper said that forfeiture or refund orders were imposed as a precondition for discharged or reduction in sentence. It warned that failure to cooperate or comply with would automatically mean having the full sentence as originally imposed by the special military tribunals, and where applicable previously released persons will be rearrested and detained until full compliance.

Sierra Leone's Minah Warns of Commonwealth Pull-Out

AB251910 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The Sierra Leonean vice president, Francis Misheck Minah, has warned that unless Britain changes her position on apartheid South Africa, there is the possibility of a major pull-out from the Commonwealth by African member-countries. He said that Britain, as the head of the Commonwealth, should have taken the initiative to dismantle apartheid.

The vice president was speaking to newsmen on arrival at Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, today on a 2-day private visit to Nigeria. Mr Minah said that the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa would be uppermost in his mind during discussions at the summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, next week. He was received by the chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe.

UK High Commission Clarifies Entry Requirements

AB252020 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Only Nigerians travelling to Britain for the first time are required to obtain entry permits from the British High Commission in Lagos. This clarification was made in Lagos today when the British high commissioner to Nigeria, Martin Ewans paid a courtesy call on the minister of transport and aviation, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni. He stated that although it was desirable, there was nothing to fear about the requirement. Brig Useni called for a meeting of British Caledonian and the Nigeria Airways to rectify anomalies in their bilateral air services agreement.

Papers Urge Inquiry Into Ibadan Muslim Protests

AB250925 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Daily Times* and the *Observer* express concern over last Friday's demonstration by some members of the Muslim community in the University of Ibadan over the controversial (?cross) in the campus. The papers are disturbed that the protestors are not students, and warn against using the university campus to perpetrate religious intolerance.

The *Times* and the *Observer* call on the Federal Government to take immediate steps to investigate the matter.

Students Urged To Keep Peace

AB261123 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *The Statesman* comments on a recent demonstration by some members of the Moslem community in the University of Ibadan over the location of a Christian cross on the campus. The paper says the demonstration is ill-timed and unnecessary. *The Statesman* appeals to the Christian and Moslem communities at the university to keep the peace and allow the compromise (?residence and the venue) of the cross to endure.

SENEGAL

LE SOLEIL Terms Reagan Speech 'Insult' to Africa

AB252227 Dakar PANA in French 1814 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Dakar, 25 Jul (AFP) — The speech by President Reagan last Tuesday in Washington — which continues to generate comments in the African press — has been described as "an insult" to Africa by Senegalese daily *Le Soleil* in its Thursday issue.

In a commentary entitled "An Insult", the paper wrote: What disturbs us in this Reagan speech is not at all his renewed refusal to adopt sanctions against his racist friends in Pretoria, but the "timing and the potential targets." The Senegalese daily, close to the government, recalled that it was at this same time last year — when the 21st OAU summit was being prepared — that the "American Congress, to the greatest surprise of the general public, announced its decision to repeal the Clark Amendment," thus giving the Reagan administration "the legal means to support openly the UNITA rebels who, the paper stressed, have been trying for more than a decade now to destabilize the legitimate government in Luanda."

Like last year, the paper pointed out, the American leader "preferred to wait for the most crucial moment for African mobilization," in particular at the time when the 22d summit of the pan-African organization is being prepared, to ask Africans to put a stop to their "passionate clamors."

But, speaking to the African leaders, the Senegalese daily expressed regret that last year's challenge only "generated a wave of disapproval followed by an agreement in principle" to support the government of Jose Eduardo dos Santos. "No concrete action was taken", *Le Soleil* pointed out, either against the declared supporter (of Washington) to Savimbi, or to provide material assistance to the besieged legitimate government (in Angola)."

Concerned about a lack of response on the part of African leaders, the paper observed that in the meantime, Botha is laughing and rubbing his hand in delight. *Le Soleil* concluded by saying "there is room for hundreds of more bodies and thousands of prisoners."

ANGOLA

Government Denies Meeting With UNITA

MB252003 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao, head of the Department of Information and Propaganda [DIP] of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, said in Luanda today that there has not been, there is not, and there never will be contacts between the UNITA puppet group and the Angolan Government with a view to holding any type of talks. The head of DIP was speaking in Luanda this afternoon to the national and foreign media in a meeting held to deny rumors spread by the Western press that the Angolan Government allegedly had contacts with representatives of the UNITA armed bandit group.

[Begin Joao recording] Lately the foreign media has alleged that there have been contacts between Angolan Government officials and representatives of the UNITA puppet group. We have reports [preceeding word in English] on this issue from several foreign newspapers. In London recently, a member of our government denied such a slander, but some circles of the Western media have continued to speculate about these alleged contacts. Under these circumstances, we categorically reiterate that there have not been, there is not, nor will there ever be contacts with puppet groups aimed at any type of negotiations.

We reaffirm that the main source and cause of tension in this region is racist South Africa, which ought to be blamed for its policy of systematic aggression against the People's Republic of Angola in collaboration with groups of traitors who are organized, trained, and equipped by that country. South Africa's criminal action extends throughout southern Africa. The recent racist attacks against the neighboring [as heard] independent states of Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe show the warmongering and hegemonic nature of the white minority in power in South Africa. The foiled attack against the Malongo oil installations and the Namibe port, on 5 June 1986, are in the context of this policy.

As you can see, the UNITA puppet group is merely a docile instrument of South Africa's militarist machine, which seeks to subdue politically and economically the independent countries of southern Africa.

Moreover, we wish to reaffirm our policy of national harmony, which is based on clemency toward all those who repent from their crimes against our people and are honestly determined to reintegrate the Angolan society and contribute toward national reconstruction. The People's Republic of Angola has been following such a policy since its independence, but for the sake of the national interests, Angola cannot stop vigorously fighting against all those who insist on destablizing our country through actions against the defenseless people.

We strongly reject speculation spread by the Western sensationalist press, which, in order to entertain its readers, does not hesitate to fabricate foolish and unfounded illogical reports. [end recording]

Planning Minister, Soviet Official Tour Benguela

MB250919 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Angolan Planning Minister Antonio Henriques da Silva and Avenir Yefimov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, lead a joint delegation on a visit to Benguela Province today. Here is our Benguela correspondent:

[Unidentified correspondent] The joint delegation was welcomed by the provincial commissioner, Major Joao Lourenco; Comrade Luis Paulino dos Santos, deputy secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party provincial committee; and members of the executive commission of the MPLA-Labor Party provincial committee, as well as senior government officials in the province.

[Words indistinct] Avenir Yefimov, deputy Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, and the delegation visited Africa Textil, Ultramar Atlantico, (?Sul de Angola), and (?Maralha Farta) enterprises. The joint delegation is expected to visit a number of economic centers in Lobito city tomorrow.

It should be noted that this delegation also includes Agriculture Minister Evaristo Domingos.

UNITA Claims Two MiG's Shot Down

MB271137 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] UNITA says it shot down two MiG-23 fighter aircraft and inflicted heavy casualties against attacking government troops in the eastern Angolan Province of Moxico. A UNITA spokesman told news agencies in Lisbon that the two MiG-23's had been shot down between Sachanga and Cavimbe in Moxico earlier this weekend. He said the pilots had been killed. He also said that the Soviet- and Cuban-supported government troops had suffered heavy losses since the beginning of their offensive against UNITA in May.

BOTSWANA

Howe-Masire Hold Talks on RSA Situation

MB251719 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has held talks with the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in Gaborone this afternoon on the deteriorating situation in South Africa. A statement from the Department of External Affairs says the talks were held in a constructive atmosphere. The talks centered around the pressing need for dialogue between the South African Government and black majority leaders, including the African National Congress, in order to reduce the amount of violence and bring about an end to apartheid in South Africa.

Sir Geoffrey, who arrived from Lusaka this morning, is undertaking his mission on behalf of the European Community, which is aimed at ending the violence in South Africa without imposing mandatory economic sanctions on the white republic.

Howe Interviewed

MB251449 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] Continuing his tour of southern Africa, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, has today moved on to the more congenial setting of Botswana after that severe dressing down which he received at the hands of President Kaunda in Lusaka last night. The Zambian leader accused his guest of kissing apartheid and conspiring to give aid and comfort to South Africa. Now, if the British foreign secretary was still smarting from that harangue, he was showing little sign of it today when the BBC's Gordon Martin asked him whether there was still a measure of common ground between Britain and Zambia:

[Begin recording] [Howe] I think the common ground between myself and President Kaunda and all the nations of the European Community and all those of the Commonwealth and the United States is that the case for urgent change in South Africa is overwhelming, but it is change that can and should be brought about peaceful dialogue as possible. But the key to that is the release of Nelson Mandela and other political leaders, the removal of bans on political organizations and the willingness of the South African Government to enter into dialogue with those leaders in the context of a suspension of violence. That is absolutely common ground. What I am seeking to do is to find a way through to achieving that that doesn't involve a mounting escalation of economic warfare and civil and human strife.

[Martin] You are now 2 days, Sir Geoffrey, into this second stage of your mission. Can you say anything at all about what progress you feel you have made?

[Howe] The discussions I have been having are and will remain rightly confidential, but I think I can say that there is a growing perception of the possibility of promoting change in the ways I have described. Whether that perception will grow far enough, whether the will can be promoted strongly enough to enable us to take that opportunity in the weeks and months ahead I don't know, but I am certainly determined to go on trying.

[Martin] There are still quite a few weeks to go before the European Community looks again at the consideration of the application of further measures against South Africa, but isn't the deadline of the Commonwealth summit now beginning to weigh very much in your calculation?

[Howe] Oh, each of those deadlines have their own importance. Britain has the advantage, and I suppose some people might say the disadvantage of belonging to more than one group of nations, and we are trying as far as we can to secure acceptance of the same common view and strategies in those groups.

[Martin] So, you would hope to have something solid to report in London next week.

[Howe] I always hope that I shall have something solid and specific and substantial to report by way of achievement. Whether or not I shall be able to achieve it on that time scale as a result of this part of my mission — that remains to be seen. It's a very, very desperately serious mission. I can't emphasize too strongly how important it is for those in responsible positions on both sides to reach out, pressing the case for peaceful dialogue and change in that way, pressing the case against violence. [end recording]

LESOTHO

Lekhanya Says Sanctions Could Have 'Grave' Impact

MB270608 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1715 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Maseru, July 26, SAPA — The chairman of Lesotho's Military Council, Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, said in Maseru today that the impact of sanctions on South Africa could be very grave for Lesotho because of the country's geographical position as an enclave completely surrounded by SA. General Lekhanya made the statement during talks with the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, during his viit to Lesotho today.

According to a member of the Lesotho delegation at the talks, Gen Lekhanya said: "Sanctions could indeed be a bad idea for everyone. We prefer dialogue to economic measures being taken against any country."

Sir Geoffrey acknolwedged the support that Lesotho had given his mission, saying it was "the voices fo countries like Lesotho which should be encouraged".

Sir Geoffrey said he aspired for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa, including African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. He said if his mission succeeded in the dismantling of apartheid, sanctions may never come about.

He expressed the hope that the peace that his mission and the Lesotho Government were aiming at could prevail throughout southern Africa.

Sir Geoffrey paid a courtesy call on the Lesotho head of state, King Moshoeshoe II, at the Basotho royal palace in Maseru before he left for Johannesburg at 6:30 pm.

Military Council Member Supports Howe Mission

MB270604 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The member of the Military Council responsible for foreign affairs, His Excellency Colonel Thaabe Letsie, has expressed the support of the Government of Lesotho for the mission to southern African of the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Speaking at a working lunch in honor of Sir Geoffrey in Maseru today, Col Thabe said that as South Africa's closest neighbor, Lesotho realizes the seriousness of the problems of South Africa, especially now as economic sanctions are being mooted as, perhaps, the final answer to the situation. Col Thaabe said that

Lesotho has neither the power nor the leverage to stop those who wish to impose sanctions from doing so. He added that all of Lesotho's plans should remember that Lesotho and its people cannot derive any benefits from economic sanctions being imposed on South Africa. Col Thaabe appealed to the European Community to continue to call upon South Africa to hasten the process of change so that the call for sanctions may be rendered irrelevant. He said that Sir Geofffrey's visit to the region came at a tiem when peace in southern Africa was fast being replaced by violence and human conflict.

Col Thaabe said Sir Geoffrey was welcome to Lesotho because on the world stage today he is among the few who are ready to be singled out at emissaries of the message of peace. In addition, he said Lesotho and Britain are both members of the Commonwealth whose traditions and apsirations the two countries wished to preserve.

In reply, the British foreign secretary echoed Col Thaabe's sentiments and acknowledged the support that Lesotho has lent to his mission and said it was the voices of countries like Lesotho, which should be encouraged. Sir Geoffrey said he aspires for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa, including Nelson Mandela. He said that if his mission succeeded in the dismantling of apartheid in that country sanctions may never come about. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the peace that his mission and the Lesotho Government aspire for would prevail through southern Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

New Prime Minister Machungo Sworn In

MB271219 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1210 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Dr Mario Machungo has been sworn in as prime minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique at a ceremony held in the Fourth Congress Hall this morning attended by President Samora Machel, People's Assembly deputies, and invited guests. Also present at the ceremony was Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, who arrived in Maputo this morning, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Mozambique.

Speaking on the occasion, Prime Minister Mario da Graca Machungo said, and we quote, I am fully aware that we are experiencing a delicate situation where economic, social, and military problems are interwoven. The solution of these problems demands a concentraded and systematic effort. I am aware that we must redouble our efforts to give an effective response to imperialist action, unquote.

Elsewhere in his speech, Mario da Graca Machungo expressed his confidence in the members of the Council of Ministers and said he was certain of their devotion, competence and loyalty. He added that they are colleagues he knows well and have demonstrated a high political awareness, seriousness, ability, and spirit of sacrifice in the exercise of their functions.

The prime minister also said, and we quote, I wish to pledge before your Excellency, and before the People's Assembly, that the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which I now have the honor to lead, will do all it can to respond, as an executive organ, to the demands of the present phase of our revolution, the struggle against armed banditry, and economic recovery. In this fight, the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique will concentrate its efforts on ensuring the supply of the necessary logistical resources for the war to the Armed Forces and the development of the training of cadres, unquote.

Mario Machungo also said that, apart from efforts to strengthen the state apparatus as well as economic and social management, the government will be implacable toward indiscipline and laxity, demanding accountability and combating all conduct that might jeopardize the success of its mission. We shall always find our inspiration, our strength, and our solution in the people. The glorious past of our people's liberation struggle will be our point of reference, and in your excellency, Mr President, we shall find encouragement, optimism, and guidance to successfully carry out the work of the Council of Ministers.

The prime minister pointed out that his appointment to the post demonstrated the confidence that the president of the Republic placed in him and a was a gesture of encouragement for him to develop his abilities at the service of the Mozambican people. I am deeply moved by the heavy and glorious task bestowed on me, Mario da Graca Machungo said.

The prime minister pointed out that the political and organizational offensives must continue to be felt as a driving force that will firmly lead to the pursuit of the major objectives of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

People's Assembly Concludes 15th Session

Study Group's Reports Considered

MB251559 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The 15th session of the People's Assembly entered its penultimate day today with the presentation of the report from the six study groups that were busy on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The document stresses that the second general elections must be marked by the creative implementation of the principles and methods that have always characterized the role of the Frelimo Party, the identification of mistakes and their correction, and the denounciation and exposure of attitudes, ideas, and behavior identical to the enemy's. This calls for strengthening the unity of purpose within the various organs, their deep involvement with the people, and intense political, ideological, and organizational work at the grass-root level.

In the context of defense and security, the document urges the Mozambique Armed Forces, in particular, to actively participate in the plans leading to the holding of the second elections in each echelon.

In the framework of the state apparatus, the document reaffirmed that the successful outcome of the elections depends, to a large extent, on the resources to be made available. The document raises such questions as the adoption of practical measures by the state apparatus in order to ensure the immediate strengthening of the supply of basic commodities such as clothing, medicines, foodstuffs, and other goods to the worst drought and war areas. The state apparatus must allocate cadres to all echelons in order to fulfill the various tasks needed for a successful outcome of the elections. The state apparatus must allocate transportation, communication facilities, and fuel, which are indispensable to the movement of people and the flow of information. [passage omitted]

Elections Set for 15 Aug

NC252004 Paris AFP in English 1959 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Maputo, July 25 (AFP) — Mozambique's National Assembly Friday set August 15 as the starting date for the country's first nationwide elections since 1977. The official news agency AIM said voting would last three months to fill posts at all levels of national and local government — municipal councils, district councils, provincial councils, and the National Assembly.

The previous general elections were held from November-December 1977. New elections, the second since independence from Portugal in 1975, were originally to take place in 1985, but were postponed.

Report on War Situation

MB260915 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The fight against armed bandits and an increase in production continue to be the main priorities, according to a report from the Council of Ministers presented to the 15th session of the People's Assembly this afternoon. The document, presented by Mario Machungo, is essentially an outline and analysis of the situation that the country is facing. The war situation in our country, which has existed since independence, has been the cause of the great obstacles to social and economic development in the People's Republic of Mozambique. To prove this, the document points out that the application of sanctions against Ian Smith's Rhodesian regime resulted in a loss of $500 million for the People's Republic of Mozambique between 1977 and 1979. Another factor of the current difficulties worth mentioning is the shortage of scientifically trained cadres, the report stresses, adding that this is a problem that will have to be fought for many years to come.

Despite these difficulties, some progress has been achieved, espcially in the cashew sector, where a positive trend in production has been registered over the past 2 years. Hundreds of people are today benefiting from improvements in the sewerage system, especially in the Maputo area. The construction of the Corumana and Pequenos Libombos dams is continuing, and their completion will bring significant social and economic benefits. The report also points out some important steps, such as the start of distribution of land to peasants and support for private initiative in the context of development plans, as well as legislation on the new foreign exchange system. The document also refers to the local initiatives embodied in the construction of small earth dams and elevators, the construction of which is based on local resources. Special mention was made to the good results achieved in the greenbelt areas in various parts of the country.

Army Faces 'Serious Shortages'

MB270655 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] The Mozambican defense minister, General Alberto Chipande, said the Mozambican Army is plagued by serious shortages of equipment, a lack of trained troops, and problems of mobilization and communications. Addressing the People's Assembly in Maputo, Gen Chipande said the Army was short of uniforms, boots, combat rations, fuel and lubricants, communications equipment, and spare parts. It is also short of specialized personnel, including engineers and doctors. Gen Chipande said some organizational changes would be introduced in the Mozambican Army. He emphasized the need for improved training at all levels.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Howe Mission, Talks With Leaders

Howe Makes Brief Departure

MB241545 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1541 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg July 24 SAPA — The British foreign secretary, Sir Goeffrey Howe, left Johannesburg this afternoon for Lusaka for talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda after two days of talks with the South African Government, opposition politicians and business leaders.

Before he returns on Tuesday for a second round of talks with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, on the threat of Western sanctions against South Africa, he will meet the leaders of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. A meeting with KwaZulu's Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has also been mentioned as possibility by Sir Geoffrey's aides.

Leading extra-parliamentary opposition groups and individuals in South Africa, such as the United Democratic Front, COSATU (Congress of SA Trade Unions), and Cape Town's Anglican archibishop-designate, Bishop Desmond Tutu, have spurned the peace mission by Britain's premier, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to stave off demands for stricter sanctions against South Africa unless political reform speeds up. Among the demands are the release of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the organisation as a prelude to negotiations for a non-racial South Africa.

In his brief appearances before a large contingent of local and foreign newsmen who followed him around Pretoria and Johannesburg over the last two days, Sir Geoffrey declined to comment on the substance of his discussions, other than to reiterate he is here "as a friend" to promote the case for peaceful negotiations as opposed to increased violence in the country.

He made it clear at a press conference in Pretoria last night he regarded his exchanges earlier with Mr P.W. Botha and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, as confidential. Similar responses were given to questions after a 60-minute meeeting last night with the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and after today's meeting here with business leaders.

Sir Geoffrey met the chairman of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (NAFCOC), Mr Sam Motsuenyane, in Pretoria early today before moving to the British consul-general's official residence in Johannesburg for the rest of his scheduled meetings.

Among those he met at the residence were the chairman of the Britain South Africa Trade Association (SABRITA), Mr Murray Hofmeyr, and the retired former chief of Anglo American, Mr Harry Oppenheimer. After nearly an hour with Sir Goeffrey, Mr Oppenheimer emphasised he had merely "exchanged perceptions" and had given the British emissary no advice. "I just told him the best way I could how I see our problems."

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, and fellow MP Mrs Helen Suzman, who saw Sir Geoffrey next, said afterwards every opportunity to get peaceful negotiations in South Africa going should be grasped. Mrs Suzman said it was a pity Sir Geoffrey had not yet had the opportunity of meeting "other black leaders."

Before leaving for Lusaka, Sir Geoffrey had a working luncheon with senior South African businessmen, among them Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of Angl American, the former minister of finance and now chairman of Nedbank, Mr Owen Horwood, the managing director of Premier Milling, Mr Tony Bloom, Mr Chris Ball of Barlcays Bank, and Mr Conrad Strauss of the Standard Bank.

When Sir Geoffrey starts his next round of talks on Tuesday, a number of other Cabinet ministers will also be on his agenda.

Buthelezi To Meet Howe

MB251707 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The office of the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, has confirmed in Ulundi that Chief Buthelezi will also have talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe during his current visit to South Africa. It did not say where or when they would meet.

Howe's Upcoming Meetings Outlined

MB261029 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1026 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 26, SAPA — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, is scheduled to meet the head of the Afrikaner Broederbond, Prof J.P. de Lange, and the chief ministers of KwaZulu and KaNgwane as part of his schedule tomorrow and Monday before his second meeting on Tuesday with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

A spokesman for the British Embassy said today Sir Geoffrey would also be meeting prominent Afrikaner and English businessmen, leading figures in South Africa's legal fraternity, and the Black Sash organisation, among others.

The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikans Trade Institute], on Sir Geoffrey's list, is not scheduled and organisations like the United Democratic Front and the Congresss of South Africa Trade Unions (COSATU), which has spurned the British emissarys visit, still appear to be ignoring his invitation for discussions.

On Monday morning, Sir Geoffrey will have a one-hour meeting at the British Embassy in Pretoria with Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, and representative of the Progressive Federal Party unrest monitoring group.

Before he has a private luncheon, he will meet Prof de Lange who, besides being head of the Broederbond and rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, led the commission of inquiry into South Africa's education system in 1982.

Tomorrow afternoon, Sir Geoffrey will meet members of the legal fraternity, including Rm Justice Richard Goldstone, Prof John Dugard, and Mr Arthur chaskalson.

After this, he is scheduled to meet the chiefs of ASSOCOM [Assocaiton of Chambers of Commerce] (Mr Raymond Parsons) and the Federated Chambers of Industries (Mr John Wilson).

On Monday morning, he will meet the chief minister of KaNgwane, Chief Enos Mabuza, followed 90 minutes later by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelez, of Kwazulu.

Later in the afternnon, Sir Geoffrey is scheduled to meet leading Afrikaner businessmen, including Mr Anton Rupert, Mr Fred de Plessis, MD [managing director] of SANLAM, and Mr John Marree, head of ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission]. Others in this group will be Mr Simon Brand, head of the Southern African Development Bank, and Mr Jan Steyn, of the Urban foundation.

Other appointments were still possible for Sir Geoffrey, the British Embassy spokesman said.

Howe, Pik Botha To Meet

MB270521 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] The British foreign secretary is back in South Africa and is due to have an unscheduled meeting with his Pretoria counterpart, Pik Botha. Today's meeting has been described by political observers as a last-ditch attempt to salvage something from his mission. So far, there has been no sign that Sir Geoffrey has won and concessions, notably in his attempt to secure the release of Nelson Mandela and to convince Pretoria to unban the ANC.

Yesterday, Sir Geoffrey was in Swaziland and Lesotho where the leaders of both governments voiced ther opposition to sanctions against South Africa. The leader of the Lesotho's Military Council, General Lekhanya, has told Sir Geoffrey that he prefers dialogue to using economic measures against the country.

Howe Interviewed After Botha Talks

MB280801 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 28 Jul 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The British foreign secretary has had a second and unscheduled meeting with the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha. Apparently, there was some talk about the changes in South Africa felt to be necessary by Britain and the other European Community countries which entrusted Sir Geoffrey with his mission a month ago. On the line to Pretoria, Sue McGregor asked the British foreign secretary a few minutes ago whether he had managed to convince Mr Pik Botha of the seriousness of his mission:

[Begin recording][Howe] The decisions, of course, are not for Mr Pik Botha. They are decisions for the entire South African Governemnt and I shall be seeing the state president again tomorrow, so it is much too early to say how far I have got in getting our case across. I think the key thing is that I have been able to speak plainly and clearly in trying to emphasize the importance of the changes we are urging.

[McGregor] In that plain and clear speaking, did you manage to persuade, do you think, Mr Pik Botha and do you hope to persuade President Botha to release Nelson Mandela?

[Howe] Well, the case that I have been putting across on behalf of the European Community — and it is the same case as the Commonwealth is putting, it is the same case as the United States is putting — is that the release of Nelson Mandela and other political leaders and the unabnning of the political parties is a vital step if South Africa is to start on a dialogue, which is necessary.

[McGregor] And what was there eaction to that suggestion?

[Howe] Well, the reaction and the substance of the conversations I'm keeping, as I am sure you'll understand, confidential. What I can say is that there are a number of people in South Africa who fully share the perception that the rest of the world shares, and that my case is to go on getting across the importance of that point: that unless the black people of South Africa are (?put) far into the political process, constitutional reform will always fall short of what is necessary.

[McGregor] If those perceptions that you share, Sir Geoffrey, are not shared of course by people in power in Pretoria at the moment, how likely is it, do you think, that you can persuade them if not to release Nelson Mandela, at least to legalize certain parts, perhaps the non-military branch of the ANC?

[Howe] I think they all go together. If you're going to have a serious genuine dialogue on the future of South Africa, then the black political leaders do need to be free to take part in those discussions. That means that those that are detained or in prison have got to be set free and the political parties have got to be unbanned. Then you can have a chance of the peaceful dialogue that is necessary to promote peaceful change. The longer that is put off, the greater will be the risk of mounting violence and economic warfare. But the key steps have got to come from the South African Government.

[McGregor] But, as you are suggesting, the key steps are not being taken at the moment. I know is is difficult for you to prejudge what you are going to say tomorrow to President Botha or indeed to prejudge what he is going to say to you, but do you think it's likely that anyone from the outside world can ever persuade the current regime in Pretoria to change its ways?

[Howe] At some time, some South African Government is going to be persuaded by somebody to take the key steps. They understand that the rest of the world is profoundly interested in that. They are to some extent resentful of the influence the rest of the world is trying to bring to bear, but I cannot see a reason for my not pressing the case that I am pressing, because the longer the decisions are put off, the greater becomes the risk of violence. I can't tell you when the message will get through, or in what circumstances, but the case for talking in peaceful conditions between all the leaders of all the people of South Africa is in reason overwhelming. That is the case one has to go on pressing on behalf of a whole chunk of humanity. [end recording]

Howe Meets Broderbond Leaders

MB271145 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1142 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 27, SAPA — The leader of the Afrikaner Broederbond, Professor J.P. de Lange, said in Pretoria today after meeting the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, that he had learned more about the "true intentions of his visit."

Asked by reporters outside the British Embassy after his 60-minute meeting whether the meeting was contructive, he replied: "Yes, certainly, I learned something, but I dont know whether he did. I learned more about the true intentions of his visit."

Prof de Lange, refused to elaborate on this remark but described the discussio as "open... there was no confrontation or anything like that."

Besides being head of he Afrikaner Broederbond, Prof de Lagne is rector of the Rand Afrikaanse University and led the Landmark commission of inquiry into South Africas education system in 1982.

He described his meeting with Sir Geoffrey "in my capacity as a person knowledgeable about education and the Afrikaner" as a "worthwhile" general dicussion on the situaiton in South Africa and the issues at stake.

Sir Geoffrey is on a mission on behalf of the European Community to convince the government to release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, and to unban the African National Congress as a prelude to peaceful negotiations and if stricter Western sanctions against South Africa are to be averted.

Asked if he had managed to explain issues to Sir Geoffrey that he had not understood before, Prof de Lagne said: "You'll have to ask him that ... I dont know."

Earlier this morning, Sir Geoffrey held discussions with the Black Sash, and the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] unrest monitoring group.

Representatives of both organisations said afterwards the meeting had been whorthwile, but indicated they were not "more hopeful" of a resolution to the conflict in South Africa as a result.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, former national president of the Black Sash, who represented the organisation, said it had been a general conversation in which she had explained the governments attitude, the state of emergency and what this meant in terms of the prevention of freedom of association, among others.

There had been no "exchange" of views with Sir Geoffrey as such, as it was obvious he would be reporting back to the European Community.

The meeting had however,certainly been worth the trouble.

"The situation in South Africa is now so critical... what happens in the immediate future is actively going to decide whether we are going to fight a long, drawn out and terrible bloody civil struggle, or whether there is any hope for us to emerge from here into justice and democratic government," she said.

The Black Sash was prepared to talk to anybody, but this should not be seen as criticism of those who had rejected the opportunity to hold discussions with Sir Geoffrey, as she actually sympathised with their stance on the matter, Mrs Duncan said.

Mr Chris Gilfillan, head of the PFPS unrest monitoring group, and his wife Durkje, publicity officer for the party in the Transvaal, said the meeting had been "very valuable" in the sense that they ahd had the opportunity to convey — in view of black leaders rejection of Sir Geoffreys visit — certain attitudes of blacks in South Africa.

"He neeeded to hear, and get an insight to what is happening in oppostion circles in South Africa, Mrs Gilfillan said. She was not more hopeful after the meeting... "I think the governments mind is already made up (on the sanctions issue)." Mr Gilfillan said he had tried to convey the message that the effect of Governments detention of black leadership in terms of the state of emergency was to eliminate the element needed to continue with non-violent protest and was leading to increased violence. He felt Sir Geoffrey's visit was not a significant contribution to resolving the problems in South Africa, but it was worthwhile talking to him. "We tried to get him to understand how desperate the situation is here, and that the Governments actions are destroying the prospects of peaceful negotiations by blacks."

Howe Meets Chamber of Commerce

MB280440 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1655 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 27, SAPA — The Association of Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM) "made it clear" to the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, today that South African business was opposed to any further sanctions against the country.

"But we looked at all sorts of options which might be addressed to speed up the process of change in South Afirca," Mr Raymond Parsons, ASSOCOMS chief executive, told reporters at the British Embassy in Pretoria after he and the business organisations president, Mr Rocky Ridgeway, had spent over an hour in discussions with the British emissary.

The view that a formular had to be found whereby all black leaders would eventually be able to participate in negotiations about the future of South Africa, if these were to be successful, was also emphasised.

Mr Ridgeway said ASSOCOM had given Sir Geoffrey a history of South African business actions to promote change over the last few years, the progress that had been made "and what we considered should be the things that should take place in the future." They described their meeting with Sir Geoffrey as "interesting and informative... a very frank exchange of views."

Mr Parson said "we emphasised how important it is to try and secure some negotiations and mediation between the black and white political leaders if we are to find the political answers to the future." Asked about the release of Nelson Mandela he said they had not talked about particular personalities, "but we believe a formula must be found because unless everyone who is relevant is at the conference table we will not be able to get a satisfactory outcome in the long term."

On the sanctions issue he said the impression they had formed during the talks was that the next few months would be very important. "It seems certain decisions might well be taken in the next few months but that a lot will depend on what happens in South Africa. Sir Geoffrey also met the hcairman of the Federated Chamber of Industries for talks at that same time, but no immediate comment could be obtained from the chairman, Mr John Wilson.

The foreign secretary was also orginally scheduled to meet representatives of the Afrikaanse Hadelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute] today but this did not take place and it is understood the meeting was postponed. Earlier, Sir Geoffrey met prominent figures in South Africa's legal fraternity, including Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, Professor John Dugard, of Wits University, and Mr Arthur Chaskalson, head of the Legal Resources Centre. None of these were prepared to comment on their 60-minute discussions.

Further on Business Talks

MB280503 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1736 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 27, SAPA — An informal one-on-one meeting with the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, this evening marked the end of the fifth of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howes peace mission to South Africa in an attempt to convince the government to make a number of concessions to avert stricter Western sanctions against the government.

While Sir Geoffrey's wife, Lady Elspeth, toured a tuberculosis clinic for blacks in Soweto today, he held a series of meetings with a number of South African organisations, ranging from the Black Sash to the secretive Afrikaner Broederbond.

Others on his agenda today were the Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] unrest monitoring group, prominent figures in the countrys legal fraternity, and ASSOCOM and the Federated Chamber of Industries.

Towmorrow, before a second round of talks with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and other government ministers on Tuesday, he will meet the chief minister of KaNgwane, Chief Enos Mabuza, and the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, as well as leading figures in the Afrikaans business sphere.

Professor J P de Lange, head of the Afrikaner Broederbond and rector of the Rand Afrikaaans University, said after his meeting he had "learned more about the true intentions of (Sir Geoffreys) visit. "I certainly learned something, but I dont know whether he did." He refused to elaborate on his remarks but described the discussion as "open... there was no confrontation or anything like that." He had met Sir Geoffrey "in my capacity as a person knowledgeable about education and the Afrikaner."

Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of ASSOCOM, said it had been made clear to Sir Geoffrey that the South African business community was opposed to any further sanctions against the country. "But we looked at all sorts of options which might be addressed to speed up the process of change in South aFrica.

The view that a formula had to be found whereby all black leaders would eventually be able to participate in negotiations about the future of South Africa, if these were to be successful, was also emphasised.

The impression he and ASSOCOMS president, Mr Rocky Ridgeway, had formed was that when it came to the threat of sanctions, the next few months would be very important. "It seems certain decisions might well be taken in the next few months but that a lot will depend on what happens in South Africa."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, representing the Black Sash, said her discussion with Sir Geoffrey Howe had been worthwhile. She was not more optimistic about the peaceful settlement after the meeting but the Black Sash was prepared to talk to anybody as it believed "everything possible must be tried."

She emphasised this did not imply criticism of those organisations who have refused to meet Sir Geoffrey, as she "sympathised" with their attitudes.

"The situation in South Africa is so critical... what happens in the immediate future is actually going to decide whether we are going to fight a long, drawn out and terrible bloody civil struggle, or whether there is any hope for us to emerge from here into justice and democratic government," she said.

Mr Chris Gillfillan of the PFP unrest montioring group, said he had tried to get Sir Geoffrey to understand "how desperate the situation is."

The detention of black leadreship in terms of the state of emergency was removing the element among blacks which still believed in non-violent protest and negotiations, and leading to further violence.

Meets KaNgwane Chief Mabuza

MB280909 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0901 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 28, SAPA — Although it was too soon to reach any conclusion on the results of his peace mission to South Africa it was clear the ball was in South Africas court, the British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, said today.

Speaking briefly to newsmen outside the British Embassy in Pretoria after meeting the chief minister of KaNgwane, Chief Enos Mabuza, he said he would continue to press for dialogue in South Africa. "But it is clear that the ball is in the court of South Africa," he said.

Commenting on his informal one-on-one meeting with the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, he said that "we spoke plainly but it is still under the veil of confidentiality."

Sir Geoffrey confirmed that the second of his meetings with the state president, Mr P.W Botha, tomorrow would be the most important of his mission.

Chief Mabuza, the first of two self-governing homelands leaders to meet Sir Geoffrey today, said his view was that there would be no need to worry about the threat of sanctions against South Africa if the countrys internal policies — which were causing the threat — were changed.

He had met with Sir Geoffrey because "I believe in dialogue and he should have access to as many varied views as possible."

On the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, Chief Mabuza said the imprisoned ANC leader was a "key factor in peace for South Africa."

"All we want to see is dialogue and all the people in the South African scenario should be involved."

Howe Denies Mission 'Foundering'

MB280936 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0915 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, says allegations made by the media that his mission to South Africa is foundering are totally untrue. Sir Geoffrey held talks in Pretoria this morning with the Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza. Speaking after the meeting, Mr Mabuza said that the question for South Afrca was not whether sanctions should be imposed on the country, but wheter the government would abolish apartheid, after which sanctions would fall away of their own accord. He said his talks had been fruitful, and he supported Sir Geoffrey's policy of dialogue.

The British foreign secretary is now holding talks with the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. This afternoon he will hold talks with three National Party members of parliament, Mr Albert Nothnagel, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, and Mr Willem Cuyler, who have been specially invited for discussions by Sir Geoffrey. After that, a number of Afrikaner businessmen, led by Dr Anton Rupert, will meet Sir Geoffrey.

Text of Nel's Remarks on Kaunda

MB251811 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1755 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] No dateline as received — We have received the following release from the Bureau for Information.

"Comments by the deputy minister of information, Mr D.J. Louis Nel, at a press conference held in East London today.

"I have today had discussions with black, coloured, Indian and white leaders of the East London region. Every single leader that I spoke to is strongly against sanctions and support the South African Government in its resistance to the imposition of sanctions.

"Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia's campaign for sanctions against South Africa is both un-Christian and immoral. Successful sanctions can only lead to unemployment, particularly affecting thousands of black people to misery, suffering and frustration.

"Dr Kaunda has no moral right to pontificate to South Africa. He is a leader of a country where there is no proper democracy, and where only one political party is allowed.

"Any Zambian citizen who is not prepared to support Dr Kaunda's party, has no right of political expression at all. Unlike Zambia there are many black political parties in South Africa. There is more free political expression taking place amongst blacks in South Africa than amongst the people of Zambia.

"Zambia is a country rich in natural resources and with a great agricultural potential. Under the leadership of Dr Kaunda the economic development of that country has failed dismally. Approximately one-third of that country's budget is financed by foreign aid.

"Dr Kaunda has not made his people a proud and self-sustaining nation, but a nation in want. In South Africa the black South Africans are better off than Zambians and in South Africa the black middle-class is proportionately larger than in Zambia.

"Dr Kaunda realizes his failures and is envious of the development in South Africa. His extreme egoism demands that the South African economy be crippled.

"Dr Kaunda's philosophy of so-called socialist humanism has let to frequent unrest by students and trade unions in that country. It has led to a position where the major media are either controlled by Dr Kaunda's political party or by his government. It has led to a position where the Zambian economy is today riddled by unemployment and by foreign debt.

"Not many blacks in Africa go to Zambia to seek a better life, but South Africa has to cope with approximately 1.5 million foreign blacks, most of whom have crossed our borders illegally. They want to make for themselves a new and better life in South Africa.

"It seems that Dr Kaunda, through economic sanctions against South Africa, wishes to export the misery of his people to the black people of South Africa."

Electrical Fence Erected on Mozambique Border

MB251716 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1641 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 25, SAPA — An electrified fence will be brought into use between South Africa and Mozambique next Friday in a bid to stop thousands of refugees swarming into South Africa. A South African Defence Force spokesman confirmed in Pretoria today that the fence had been erected.

The construction will comprise three fences, with two 2.5m-high "dead" ones on either side of the electrified fence to protect "innocent" people from accidental electrocution. Warning notices in a number of languages will also be posted.

The voltage the fence would carry could not be established today.

Vice-Admiral R. Edwards (retired), who has been monitoring the refugeee problem for the South African authorities, briefed the press in Pretoria recently about the issue.

Refugees were recrossing into South Africa as fast as they were being extradited.

Mozambique did not want its citizens to cross into South Africa and its border patrols had planted landmines on the Mozambique side of the border to repel refugees, some of whom had been blown up, the admiral had said.

South Africa would not accept the refugees or the Mozambicans working illegally in South Africa, but a number of homelands had decided to grant asylum to the refugees until economic conditions in their country had improved.

However, there appeared to be no immediate prospect of this happening.

Right-Wing Rift Apparent Between AWB, HNP

MB251525 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Jul 86 p 23

["Viewpoint": "Division in the Right"]

[Text] Two right-wing political leaders have clashed sharply on issues surrounding their roles in South African politics.

The war of words between the leaders of the Herstigte Nasionale Part [Herstigte National Party](HNP) and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB) has been a blow to visions of a united right-wing front among their followers.

The clash was sparked off by a scathing attack last weekend by HNP leader Mr Jaap Marais on the AWB.

Speaking at the HNP's Eastern Cape congress, Mr Marais accused the AWB of causing "divisiona nd paralysis" in right-wing politics and of being "a political party wearing a mask"

AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche has now hit back with a counter-accusation that Mr Marais was "either ill-informed or malicious".

Ironically, Mr Marais launched his attack at a time when Mr Terre'Blanche was drawing crowds at meetings he addressed in the same region.

Mr Marais described the AWB's plan for a white "Boer state" as "impracticable and unethical".

He said the AWB wanted to abandon the whites of the Cape Province by giving the entire province to the coloured people.

The AWB had claimed that it was not a political party, and yet its "Boer state" idea was a political policy.

That was why he regarded the AWB as "a political party wearing a mask", Mr Marais said in an interview this week.

HNP members could not join the AWB because they could not belong to two political parties at the same time.

Reacting this week, Mr TerreBlanche said he found Mr Marais' attack "regrettable".

Mr Marais was either ill-informed on malicious, because the AWB had never said it would abandon the white people of the Cape Province.

"He knows the AWB's viewpoint is that the white people of the Cape have a constitutional claim to their own territory, which would be part of our national state," Mr TerreBlanche said.

He added that the AWB's viewpoint was clearly stated in tape-recordings of more than 30 of his public speeches.

Mr TerreBlanche also rejected Mr Marais' accusation that the AWB was a "political party wearing a mask".

"Jaap Marais' story is a big joke. If there is one man who has never worn a mask it is me. I have never adjusted my views or policy for the sake of gaining popularity," Mr TerreBlanche said.

He suggested Mr Jaap Marais should ask himself why AWB meetings were drawing "four times as many people as the HNP has ever had at a meeting".

AWB meetings in the Eastern Cape last week had drawn thousands of people and halls were packed to overflowing at each of the towns where he spoke, Mr Terre'Blanche said.

The row between the HNP and the AWB has erupted at a time when moves are afoot for closer co-operation between the HNP and Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party.

'No Change' in Work Conditions for TBVC Citizens

MB260926 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0859 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 26, SAPA — The Department of Home Affiars said today it wished to "state emphatically" that no changes had occurred in the conditions under which TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] citizens are allowed to work in the republic.

In a statement, the director-general of home affiars, Mr Gerrie Van Zyl, said:

"Certain press reports apropos the department's press conference of 24 July 1986 concerning the restoration of South African citizenship and the employment of aliens, may create the impression that as a result of the repeal of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, and the Black Laabour Act, 1965, and the resultant fact that the employment of alien black workers is now subject to the provisons of the Aliens Act, 1937, new requirements have now been introduced which only apply to citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, the so-called TBVC countries. This is not correct.

"The department wishes to state emphatically that no changes have occured in the conditions under which TBVC citizens are allowed to work in the republic.

"They are, in terms of the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1937, not South African citizens. As from 1 July 1986 their employment must accordingly be in accordance with the provisons of this act.

"The provisions of this act are applicable to all aliens, irrespective of their population group, nationality or countries of origin whether Africa, Europe or elsewhere. The act also stipulates that nobody may employ or continue to employ an alien, unless he is in possession of the necessary work permit," Mr van Zyl said.

"The department wishes to emphasise that in respect of all alien black workers who are employed in terms of work authorisations granted prior to 1 July 1986 under the repealed acts, such authority remains valid for as long as the conditions are complied with," he said.

Should an alien black worker leave the service of his employer he could not, as in the past, be employed by another employer unless he obtained the necessary work authorisation.

"The repeal of the Blacks (Urban areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, and the Black Labour Act, 1964, and the resultant phasing out of the development boards functions concerning the control of black workers, means that the necessary work authorisations will now have to be obtained from the Department of Home Affairs.

"Any employer who wishes to employ a black worker who is not a South African citizen must therefore in future, as a first step, approach the nearest divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower for the necessary recommendation for employment, whereafter the issuance of a work permit will be considered by the nearest regional or district office of the Department of Home Affairs. These actions were in the past carried out by the development boards.

"The department wishes to state clearly that the Aliens Act, 1937 and the aforementioned measures are ot applicable to permanent residents of the national states, viz Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, KwaZulu and Qwa-Qwa who are citizens of those states and accordingly also South African citizens," Mr van Zyl said.

'Fruitful Talks' Held With Bophuthatswana Officials

MB250501 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2204 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Mmabatho, July 24, SAPA — A meeting today between South African Government officials and a delegation of five Bophuthatswana cabinet ministers was "constructive and fruitful" according to Mr T.M. Molatlhwa, Bophuthatswana's minister of foreign affairs. He said on the delegation's return to Mmabatho from Cape Town this afternoon that the talks had revolved around land consolidation. He said another meeting had been arranged for October.

Asked about South Africa's reaction to speeches by President Lucas Mangope earlier this week calling for negotiations between the SA Government and the African National Congress and his claim that South Africa was deliberately preventing the viewing of BOP-TV in certain areas of SA, Mr Molatlhwa said a memorandum sent to the South Africna authorities had not been received by the time his delegation arrived in Cape Town.

Vigilante Leader Promises To Halt Violence

MB251921 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English
24 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[By Chris Bateman]

[Text] Old Crossroads 'Witdoek' [white scarves] leader Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana yesterday promised a suspension of all violence by his followers — provided refugees of the destroyed satellite camps and "comrades" kept off "his" newly-won territory.

And, in his first interview since Crossroads violence erupted on May 18, claiming more than 70 lives and leaving an estimated 70,000 people homeless, he said he was prepared to meet with the three leaders of the destroyed camps, Mr Christopher Toise, Mr Alfred Siphika and Mr Melford Yamile.

But he wanted Bishop Desmond Tutu, archibishop-elect of Cape Town and Bishop Patrick Matolengwe, bishop suffragan of Cape Town, to continue acting as mediators.

Mr Ngxobongwana emphasized that he was not prepared to negotiate over the reoccupation of the now-bulldozed former satellite squatter camp area. The area, earmarked by the government for "upgrading", adjoins Old Crossroads.

"They can never come back. It belongs to the people of Crossroads. Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud (the regional director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and government-appointed "peace-maker") is prepared to get them a safe place (Khayelitsha), but they are not prepared to go there."

Mr Ngoxobongwana said he would discuss "anything peaceful but not that piece of land. The three leaders know that, the bishops know that, everybody knows that. Tosie, Siphika and Yamile have got a place at Sites B, C, and D."

Last week Mr Bezuidenhoud went on record as saying that if peace could be established, then "the parties concerned should decide on who occupies the ground".

Mr Ngxobongwana said that if his opposition squatter leaders did not want to take whatever sites the government gave them, then it was "just too bad".

"I've been fighting for that place since 1975. Now the government is giving us an opportunity to put houses there. Yamile, Toise and Sphika must take what the government gives."

Mr Bezuidenhoud last week refused to say what was meant by "upgrading", but has intimated that "the market mechanism should be introduced so that people can eventually own their own land".

When Mr Ngxobongwana was asked if he could carry out his undertaking to prevent any further attacks on "comrade" territory, he replied: "My friend, get my words: I am Mr Ngxobongwana; my people will attack nobody."

He also laid claim to the razed area of KTC saying it had been set aside "for us" by Dr Piet Koornhof four years ago.

Mines Chamber Signs Agreement With Union

MB251746 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1413 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 25, SAPA — The Chamber of Mines and the Black Allied Mines and Tunnel Workers Union (BAM-

TWU) signed a recognition agreement today which will entitle the union to represent its members in the collective bargaining process with the chamber, a joint statement by the chamber and union released in Johannesburg today says.

BAMTWU has been recognised to represent employees working underground and on surface in job categories 5 to 8 at the Vryheid Coronation Colliery, a division of Amcoal Collieries, Limited.

BAMTWU is the third black trade union to sign a recognition agreement with the Chamber of Mines. The other two trade unions are the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), recognised in 1983, and the African Miners and Allied workers Union (AMAWU), recognised earlier this year.

Today's recognition agreement was signed on behalf of the chamber by Mr T.I. Steenkamp, vice-president, and on behalf of BAMTWU by Mr B.E. Khumalo, general secretary.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR Warns of 'False Promises'

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 25 July, in a page 12 editorial, warns of risk to the government in "gilding the lily" of its reform program. Promises to restore citizenship to millions of homeland blacks are marred when "stiff conditions for returning the citizenship it deprived them of" are set by Pretoria. "Now that the specious ideology which ruled there could be no black South Africans has been abandoned as unrealistic, the Government is morally obliged to return the citizenship unconditionally." Using "illusionist methods" in controlling the work and residence of homeland blacks maintains the "limbo of unrecognised independence." "These conditions, imposed after assurances were made on restoration of citizenship, amount to a betrayal of trust by the Government."

SOWETAN SEES Cracks in Regulations

Once detainees' cases are taken to court, "cracks in the emergency regulations" are exposed, notes Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 25 July in an editorial on page 4. The release of such detainees underlines this observation. Furthermore, "if South Africa still considers itself a democratic country, then all people should have access to a court. Their names should also be released."

Realism Remains Watchword

In a "Guest Column" on the same page Harald Pakendorf, former editor of *Die Vaderland*, writes that the South African "problem lies — in perceptions." "Perceptions. One man's hero is another man's terrorist. Not only perceptions but changing expectations." Reviewing recent changes in the Immorality Act, citizenship, and pass laws, demands for an end to apartheid and the impositon of sanctions, and the debate over the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts, Pakendorf says the issue at stake finally comes down to a question of power. "Underlying all the perceptions and misconceptions is the one truth which is now floating to the top: Who rules." "It is floating to the top but nobody dare call it by its name: Who shall rule. And when that is addressed, different perceptions again come to the fore."

For blacks, power would mean better homes, jobs, and schooling, while whites fear the end of jobs, law and order, and economic prosperity. "Pik Botha was right when he said there is a black president in our future. That was being honest and realistic. Because there is. But before it is said out aloud, we will not be able to discuss realistically what it is we want in the place of apartheid." "Time and circumstances demand from all of us that we try to look beyond our own perceptions, try to understand the other man's perceptions so that we build something lasting. We cannot do it if we don't begin by admitting that Pik Botha was right, that the government of the day will not just simply go away." "A new dispensation will not be synonymous with economic growth. There is no indication anywhere in the world that giving everybody the vote in itself brings with it stability, justice, foreign investments and jobs for all." "Realism demands that we scrap our illusions, that we take a good, long hard look at ourselves and realise: Our perceptions may be different but we need each other."

BUSINESS DAY CITES 'Catch 22'

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 25 July, in a page 4 editorial, remarks on the "very little restoration of SA citizenship in the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act of 1986 for millions of ex-South Africans who became nationals of independent homelands when the Grand Apartheid concept was holy writ." Since permanent citizenship depends on permanent residence in South Africa, "we are not really distanced from the old Catch 22 situation in which the black worker was told he could take a job in an urban area if he had a house in a township. But he could only get a township house if he had a job."

New Resolve of Businessmen

Another editorial on the same page sees an end to "neurotic hand-wringing" within the business community. Rather than sit passively by while the "international community turns to a malicious mood of 'teach them a lesson,' " the mood is swinging to an attitude of " 'Enough whining, do something!' " This is the challenge to national businesses, "not to find the holy grail of a new satisfactory political system, but to change whatever part of the system happens to lie within its grasp — right now. Injustice in this country is not confined to central government, and opportunity is not the preserve of constitution-makers."

'Open Letter' to Howe

An "open letter" to British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe from the editor appears in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 25 July on page 6. It points out that South Africa is as much the country of the Afrikaner as it is of the blacks, coloreds, or Indians, noting that they will not give it up under threats, either internal or external. "And we warn you if warning you need have, that the State has the means to ensure that its authority is not destroyed; it has the power to crush insurrection." "No overseas government or group of countries can determine the country's future; South Africa and only South Africa can and will do so, for only they have the ability to devise the solutions the country needs if it is to go forward in peace." Howe can either "help the Government to dismantle apartheid completely, by increasing investment here," or he can inhibit growth by imposing economic sanctions. Also, recognizing the genuineness of government efforts would be helpful. "Encourage the Government, but don't try to bully it." "We need the gentle winds of reason and reform."

West Can Do Little

"It is time that the West acknowledged a simple truth," Cape Town *Cape TIMES* in English on 24 July states in a page 8 editorial. President Reagan knows sanctions will only worsen matters in South Africa, but the mightiest nation in the West really can do nothing to change this for the better. The "Nationalist government will not surrender its monopoly of effective political power to anyone." "Pretoria does not give a hoot for sanctions and its ready to take on the world. So there is little that Western leaders can do but look on aghast as democratic values go by the board in a protracted racial conflict and Western interests in this region are damaged beyond repair."

'Indiscriminate' Sanctions Damage

Pik Botha, in his warning of possible isolationism, demonstrates a "refusal, or inability to understand that sanctions are progressively being deployed as a weapon against aprtheid because the evidence shows they would inflcit serious damage. To be sure, that damage would be wildly indiscriminate, but it would also be veryreal," says a second editorial on the same page. Listing high import prices and cheaper exports as effects of current sanctions, the battle "to stay afloat" on the world market is thus ongoing. "Blithe acceptance of full-scale sanctions is like whistling while puncturing the lifeboat."

CITY PRESS on Failed School Security

In an editorial on page 2, Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 27 July [date as published] comments on the government's "failed" "jackboot attempts to bring normality to this country's schools." The security measures at black schools "failed because the Department of Education and Tranining, once again, left things to the security forces. That, as any idiot could have told them, was a kiss of death." moreover, the measures were "pushed down the throats of reluctant headmasters and teachers, who were treated with contempt," and parents and "credible organisation" were not consulted.

No 'Percy's Itch'

On page 4, *City Press* carries a statement signed by Percy Qoboza, which reads: "As my right to comment on events in my country has been restricted by the state of emergency, I have decided to allocate the space normally allowed for my 'Percy's Itch' to list the names of people and organisations who might be able to help you, should a relative, friend or colleague be detained. The list has been compiled by *Learn & Teach* magazine." The column then provides addresses for several groups and people, including the Detainees Parents Suppoirt Committee, the Progressive Federal Party, and the Repression Monitoring group.

DIE VADERLAND on Reagan Speech

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afriakaans on 24 July says in an editorial on page 18 that "President Reagan's speech the day before yesterday was probably the most encouraging effort by a foreign statesman so far to try to avert sanctions on South Africa." Anyone with a superficial knowledge of the inner political workings of the U.S. Congress will realize how difficult it must have been for President Reagan to take a stand openly against sanctions. In Britain, power lies in the hands of the prime minister, but in Washington, a two-thirds majority in Congress can destroy any veto by the President. To this end efforts are being made in the Senate and the House of Representatives. "A hidden factor in favor of the antisanctions groups is the astronomical contribution the West will have to make to protect South Africa's neighboring states against the catastrophic results of sanctions."

'Police Successses' Hailed

In another editorial on page 18, *Die Vaderland* says "nothing can further contribute to strengthen the confidence that the security forces have gained the upper hand in the unrest situation and the terrorist onslaught than the number of suspected terrorists brought to book." The police should be praised for their latest success in arresting ANC terrorists connected with terror deeds in the Durban area. This confirms, as indicated by the Bureau for Information, the government's resolve to put an end to violence and restore peace so that meanginful reform could be possible. "Police successes can give those in authority the necessary confidence to break free from the influence of intimidators among those who perpetrate violence."

Namibia: On SWAPO Detention Camps

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 24 July says in a page 4 editorial that "it is really strange that SWAPO does not want to give the International Committee on Human Rights the opportunity to investigate conditions at its detention camps." Even the South African Government, which is condemend throughout the world, allows visitors to jails and places of detention. Robben Island is not out of bounds to many politicians, doctors, and welfare worekrs, but SWAPO is reluctant to allows its bases to be investigated. "The international community is obliged to exert pressures on SWAPO until it can be ascertained to what extent this organization is guilty of human rights contraventions."

WEEKLY MAIL on Night Raids

Citing a report by the Community Research Group (CRG) on detentions under the state of emergency, Ruth Becker reports on page 2 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 25-31 July that "a new development in the Johannesburg area is late night raids on houses and flats, where floor plans are drawn of premises, occupants are photographed and questioned on personal mattters such as car registrations, recent travels and bank account numbers. According to the CRG, lawyers are investigating this and considering urgent legal action to stop it." The CRG report "also notes a recent pattern in Johannesburg where organisations such as the Alliance of Black Reformed Churches of SA (ABRESCA), *Learn & Teach* magazine, the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached) and the Health Information Center have been raided."

Western Cape Detentions

In another report on the same page, Moira Levy notes that "the small rural towns and villages of the western Cape are bearing the brunt of the State of Emergency. According to unrest monitoring groups, the hinterland outside Cape Town has 'been hit really hard' by mass detentions." According to a representative of a Cape Town legal firm, which is representing almost 130 detainees, "those being detained are mainly students or members of UDF [United Democratic Front]-affiliated organisations."

KwaNdebele Violence

Phillip van Niekerk and Pat Sidley report on page 3 that a group of white farmers and a delegation of bishops have approached the government on the continuing violence in KwaNdebele, which is scheduled to become independent later this year, while the Progressive Federal Party "has called for a judicial Commission of Enquiry into the KwaNdebele crisis and the South African government's 'apparent unwillingness to acknowledge any opposition to independence.' " A priest has recorded 160 deaths in KwaNdebele since 12 May, 19 of which took place last week in his district alone. However, "the Commissioner General of KwaNdebele, Gerrie van der Merwe, told *The Weekly Mail* independence was still on schedule for December and the trouble in the district was caused by 'purely domestic power struggles.' "

Township Fenced In

"Residents of Port Elizabeth's New Brighton township woke last Saturday morning to find they were fenced in," Mandla Tyala reports on the same page. "Coils of barbed wire, nearly two metres high and extending for several kilometres, had been strung along the perimeters of the township, leaving only two exit points." Another two exit points were opened later in the day and at one roadblock, all vehicles were stopped and searched, while some residents were also searched.

Support for TerreBlanche

Reporting on a meeting in the Organge Free State addressed by Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB) leader Eugene TerreBlanche on page 5, Jo-Ann Bekker notes that "there were reports that Transvaal supporters" of the AWB "had been bussed to the Free State town for the occasion, but many locals also roared approval for the man introduced as first successor of former Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd, the architect of apartheid." "Local AWB supporters said while TerreBlanche had drawn large crowds on previous visits to the town, Tuesday's night's turnout was the largest ever."

Rise of 'Student Militancy'

"The single most important factor behind last year's militant student uprising in the western Cape, of greater significance even than the students' own efforts at mobilising and organising themselves, was the state's adoption of 'heavy-handed coercive measures' in its effort to crush the rebellion, acording to Cape Town University academic Colin Bundy," Moira Levy reports on page 8. In a paper delivered at the university's Center for African Studies conference on the western Cape, Bundy also said that the ANC had won its popularity in the western Cape only recently. He attributed "the growth of student militancy at least partly to a massive rise in black school-leavers" "together with a fall in the standards of black education."

Economy in 'Poor Shape'

"In gauging the present stage of the economic cycle, hopes are that within the long-term decline, a mild 'upswing' will begin in the second half of 1986. However, even if this materialises, it is doubtful whether it will bring significant and sustainable relief," Alexander Camargue writes on page 11. "The economy, simply, is in poor shape. It now apprears there was virtually no growth in the second quarter. This after a decline in the first quarter. The depressing growth record is unlikely to be more rosy for the rest of the year. As *The Weekly Mail* has stated often enough structural problems are too serious, the damage done too daunting, and the present climate too uncertain to talk about any significant and sustainable economic recovery. Monetary or fiscal fine-tuning will at best provide short-term relief for some. The only solution is the least likely: major political restructring."

U.S. Relations With RSA Blacks at Low

In a column on page 13 of *The Weekly Mail*, Professor Peter Vale, director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, writes: "Ronald Reagan's speech this week on American policy towards South Africa marks a new low in the relations between the United States and black South Africa." For the Reagan administration, "the South African issue is apparently best viewed through an East-West lens. This world view is shared by this country's present rulers, who have used the mythology of a 'total onslaught' to impress upon themselves, their followers and many in the outside world that only they can provide this country with both political reform and stability." The United States decided to continue with the policy of constructive engazment after "the extensive media hype which accompanied the latest review of American policy" had created the hope "that even at this late stage, the United States might signal to black South Africa that it was finally preapred to stand up and be counted among the supporters of a non-racial South Africa. Precisely because this speech was ear-marked for its importance, it will stand out in the minds of many, many blacks. The opportunity for sending unequivocal signal of support to black South Africans was lost."

Pik Botha's 'B-llicosity'

"Very few people I have come across have responded well to the bellicosity of Pik Botha, offering a return to the laager as if it were first prize in life's lottery," Rex Gibson writes in his "Undercurrents Affairs" column on page 8 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 26 July. "Perhaps it works wonders for white morale in the remoter reaches of the platteland, but most of us are going to have to live in cities and towns, and bombast is a very poor substitute for peace and prosperity. Besides, it has unhappy ring of Ian Smith about it all."

'People's Initiative'

On page 14, in its classified section, *The Star* carries its "People's Inititative," in which individuals buy space to express the views on the situation in the coutnry. In the 26 July issue, the paper carries 32 such classified ads, most of which are half an inch long and about an inch wide. The ads are signed by individuals and almost all oppose the state of emergency and call for an end to apartheid, and many use the same words. For example, several read: "We demand the total abolition of apartheid and the immediate repeal of the Population Registration and Group Areas Act." However, another says: "South Africa must be aware and alert of auspicious gents. Allow the National Party and the AWB to remain in firm control. We don't require another modern Lord Carrington, Dingaan or a Paul Kruger."

SWAZILAND

Further on Howe's Meeting With Prime Minister

MB260727 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, says the Swaziland Government does not believe that violence and economic sanctions will bring peaceful change in South Africa. Prince Bhekimpi said the only solution to bring peaceful change was by means of peaceful dialogue.

The prime minister was speaking during a meeting with Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of foreign and Commonwealth affairs, held in the Senate Chamber of Parliaemnt Building today. Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is on an offficial visit to South Africa, arrived in the country this morning aboard a British Royal Air Force airliner. On arrival at Matsapa Airport, the foreign and Commonwealth secretary was driven in the British high commissioner's Range Rover to the Parliament Building at Lobamba, where he held talks with the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi.

During the 2-hour meeting Sir Geoffrey Howe briefed the prime minister about the background of his visit to southern Africa. He said his mission is to promote the conditions of peaceful dialogue in South Africa. In particular, Sire Geoffrey Howe came to Swaziland to exchange views with the Swaziland Government and the European Community's positions were that the South African Government should release from jail political prisoners and uplift [as heard] the banning of political organizations in South Africa to achieve peaceful change. Details of the full context of the meeting between Prince Bhekimpi and Sir Geoffrey Howe will be in tomorrow evening's news.

Bhekimpi Offers Talks Site

MB261212 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Swaziland has offered itself as a venue for talks to bring about peaceful change in southern Africa. This was told to Sir Geoffrey Howe by the Swazi prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, in thier meeting this morning. The Mbabane government released a statement after the talks saying that it is committed to peaceful change in South Africa and it supports the EEC's attempts to bring about serious negotiations. The statement also reaffirms Swaziland's oppostion to economic sanctions as a means of forcing South Africa to dismantle apartheid.

Bhekimpi Opposes RSA Sanctions

MB280808 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, referring to the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and the EEC of which Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of foreign and Commonwealth affairs, is the chairman, says the British Governemnt must play a leading role in persuading world countries to relax economic sanctions against South Africa. Prince Bhekimpi told Sir Geoffrey Howe during their meeting in the Senate Chambers of Parliament held at Lobamba yesterday, that imposing economic sanctions against South Africa is also imposing sanctions against Swaziland. The whole world and international organizations, said Prince Bhekimpi, are calling for economic sanctions against South Africa, which, when applied, about one million Swazis living in South Africa will suffer; and the land-locked Swaziland will not survive.

He said Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to southern Africa region is a blessing because the region is facing economic death cloud, adding that the visit should be successful and visible, because the world is seriously calling for sanctions against South Africa. Prince Bhekimpi said the visit should impress the world coutnries and international organizations calling for sanctions against South Africa that violence and economic sanctions will not bring about change in South Africa, but peaceful dialogue is the only solution.

He said the only problem not noticed by these countries and organizations calling for sanctions, but noticed by Swaziland, is whether they are calling for independence first or end of apartheid first in South Africa. The British secretary for foreign affairs and Commonwealth affairs (?should) inform these countries and organizations to tell us in Swaziland which one, between independence and end of apartheid, must come first in South Africa. If it is freedom, on what date of the month and in which year? Apartheid in South Africa, said the prime minister, will not phase out in one day but will die gradually after peaceful dialogue. The prime minister said: What assurance can be given that there will be no violence in South Africa after freedom has been given and apartheid has died, because there are many different tribes in South Africa?

During this conversation, Sir Geoffrey Howe told Prince Bhekimpi that the UK has great interest in the position of Swaziland not supporting the sanctions against South Africa. Sir Geoffrey Howe said the 12-member countries of the EEC and the Commonwealth, of which Swaziland is a member, have adopted a policy that the South African Governemnt should be persuaded to release political prisoners like Nelson Mandela, and lift the ban on political organizations like the African National Congress of South Africa. He said during his visit to South Africa, he was told that the government is to take serious economic measures against the Frontline States, such measures which an also affect Swaziland.

In reply, the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, said the problem of majority rule in South Africa is difficult to solve. The prime minister said the Swaziland Government has spoken to the South African Government to abolish apartheid laws, and the government there has implemented reform laws, a sign of trying to kill apartheid. On the border readjustment, Prince Bhekimpi told Sir Geoffrey Howe that negotiations were near to finality during the reign of the late king. The prime minister said some documents were signed, but the matter was abandoned because of domestic problems in South Africa. Prince Bhekimpi said the (?coastal area), Ingwavuma, when the borders are readjusted, will allow Swaziland to have her own harbor and not to depend on Maputo harbor, in Mozambique, when exporting and importing goods.

This harbor, said Prince Bhekimpi, will also lessen the burden of Swaziland exporting and importing goods using the South African harbors.

He said the British Governemnt should provide some assistance towards the border readjustment because the British were responsible in annexing the border. Sir Geoffrey Howe then told Prince Bhekimpi that the British Government will not be in a position to provide assistance concerning the matter. Prince Bhekimpi clarified his appeal and said the assistance should be in the form of peaceful negotiations with the South African Government to bring back what belongs to the Swazis.

Sir Geoffrey Howe was accompanied by a British team of officials and he left for Lesotho after 3 hours in Swaziland.

ZAMBIA

Minister Rebukes Journalists on Kaunda Statement

MB260414 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Gibson Chigaga has rebuked the foreign journalists for implying that Presidnet Kaunda was merely speaking to the press when he expressed disappointment at President Ronald Reagan's so-called policy statement on South Africa, made on Tuesday.

Dr Kaudna voiced his outrage at Reagan when British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, whom he told off, called on him at State House yesterday. Mr Chigaga said [words indisticnt] yesterday at Lusaka International Airport before the latter's departure for Botswana, was unfair and revealed his lack of understanding of the damage caused by Reagan's statements, which support the racist South African regime. Mr Chigaga did not say what questions the unnamed foreign journalists have aksed Sir Geoffrey. The minister said Zambia viewed Reagan's statement with deep outrage and untter condemnation.

Australia's Bowen Calls RSA 'National Issue'

MB251845 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Australia today expressed support for all countries fighting the evil of apartheid in South Africa. Australian Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen said the South African situation was not a political issue in his country, but a national one, adding that people fighting the racist regime have the support of the Australian nation. He was speaking when he called on President Kaunda this afternoon.

Bowen Urges Action Against RSA

MB260751 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Australian Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen has called for strong economic measures against racist South Africa to force the regime to abandon its apartheid system. Mr Bowen, who was speaking in Lusaka before he left for Harare, noted that economic action against South Africa by all Commonwealth countries is one peaceful means of forcing the racist regime to dismantle apartheid. Mr Bowen who also held brief talks with President Kaunda on the forthcoming Commonwealth summit in London said unless steps are taken quickly, grave consequences would befall the already troubled country.

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Minister Views Cost of RSA 'Destablization'

MB260438 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2007 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 26, SAPA — Southern Africa's independent states had been faced with an annual bill of more than R2 billion since 1980 incurred through Pretoria's acts of destabilisation and sabotage. This was said in a speech read on behalf of the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Witness Mangwende, at a farewell luncheon for the outgoing Netherlands ambassador, the news agency ZIANA reports.

"Destabilisation, sabotage and economic blackmail by the Pretoria regime have cost the independent nations of southern Africa more than R3 [as received] billion each year since 1980 and have thus adversely affected our development and economic growth," he said.

Mr Mangwende said Zimbabwe "foots an annual bill of more than R1.1 billion in extra transport costs" for shipping goods through South Africa. This money could be saved for other projects by shipping goods through Mozambique, but attacks on that route have rendered it useless, he said. The violence "has also put a severe strain on the sub-regions communications network, which we regard as a vital means of economic liberation," he said.

The Netherlands was the first country to work on the improvement of the Beira corridor to help Zimbabwe become less dependent on the South African economy and transport system, the outgoing Netherlands ambassador, Mr Abraham Schneider, said. "Since 1981, my government has invested about R1.2 billion in the rehabilitation of the port of Beira," he said. The Netherlands have also contributed about R170 million in grant for humanitarian aid during the struggle and for development assistance after independence, he said.